THE
MONTHLY EPITOME,
AND
LITERARY MAGAZINE.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1805.

LXV. *A* VOYAGE *round the* WORLD, *in the Years* 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804; *in which the Author visited the principal Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the English Settlements of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island. By* JOHN TURNBULL. 3 *vols.* 12*mo. pp. about* 250 *each.* 15*s. boards.* Phillips.

IT is judiciously observed by the author of this work, that in pursuit of independence and of affluence, there are no dangers which are not contemned, no difficulties too great to be encountered; and we may add, that urged by necessity, seconded by the genial stimulus, and excited by the encouraging whispers of hope, there are no undertakings, however arduous and painful, which will will not be attempted, and if possible surmounted by men of enterprise, intelligence, and perseverance. Thus the direst foe to human comforts, becomes the most powerful incentive to his exertions; and the most delusive of all phantoms, leads him from labour to labour, from clime to clime, and from one end of the earth to the other, often to leave him with the sole consolation afforded by the pursuit of a shadow, which only deceives him, to deceive and seduce him, still the more. However few are the evils unaccompanied by a correspondent good, and though the speculations of projectors shall often end in their disappointment, it commonly happens that some are more immediately benefited, and that the bulk of mankind are gainers by the result. Such seems to have been the case with the author of this voyage: the grand object of his speculations appears to have failed; but his peregrinations have afforded materials for this work, which will afford some information and some entertainment to the literary, if not to the religious world.

There are few classes of books better received, and more generally read, than voyages and travels; and the degree of favour they meet with is generally proportionate to the intelligence, vivacity, and knowledge displayed by the traveller. The reason for this preference will be found to consist in their being adapted to the capacities of most readers; whilst the novelties in which they necessarily abound, are powerful incitements to curiosity: hence these two powerful incentives to inquiry conjoin in rendering books of this description great and not undeserved favourites with readers of every kind.

The object of the voyage under consideration was entirely of a commercial nature, and the author's attention was necessarily engaged with his more immediate concerns, but wherever his lot was cast, he has not been idle, and he has contrived to observe men and manners. The principal subjects of his work are therefore of this nature, and man, manners, customs, and characters, form the principal themes

on which he expatiates; whilst Botany Bay, Norfolk Island, the Sandwich and Society Isles, are the princial field of his observations: man, therefore, whether uncultivated or civilized, occupies the greatest share of his attention. We might suppose, at first sight, that these places, so often described, would afford little novelty to succeeding adventurers; but a perusal of this work will convince us to the contrary; and though it certainly cannot be said to rank as the first of its class, it will not be the last; it will afford a good share of entertainment to the generality of readers. Of this, as of all other classes of books, some are useful for reference, others for present perusal, and others again for both; and that work stands the best chance of permanent favour which eminently excels in both these qualifications. Judging of Mr. Turnbull's voyage in this point of view, it will best rank with the second, though it will occasionally fall in with the first. Our ideas will be readily illustrated, by saying, that most people would prefer Anson's to Captain Cooke's voyage, though for reference the latter must undoubtedly claim pre-eminence: the former, however, will be read twice, and the latter once; and we acknowledge that we have read some parts of Mr. Turnbull's voyage more than once.

We have hinted already, that the object of the author's voyage was of a commercial nature, it will therefore be unnecessary to say more, than, that our adventurers took their departure from Portsmouth, in May, 1800, in company with an East India fleet. The first port at which they touched was Madeira. but the author does little more than descant on its beauties, and offer a hearty wish, in the event of a war, that it might fall into the hands of his countrymen. They next proceeded for the Cape of Good Hope, but contrary winds compelled them to run into St. Salvador, in the Brazils, for repairs, previous to encountering the southern gales. The numerous vexations they underwent at this place, which are only a recitation of those detailed by Captain Linley and Lieutenant Tuckey,* excepting imprisonment, leads the author to regret their not being already in the hands of England; and to offer some strong arguments for forestalling the Emperor of the French, in any event threatening the independence or the destruction of Portugal. They would afford the most desirable shelter to vessels doubling the Cape; whilst under present circumstances, from their local situation and connection with Spanish America, that nation is so decidedly favoured, and with such excessive jealousy, as to render the situation of British vessels perilous, and refitting highly vexatious; and this to their allies, and the best friends of the mother country. From St. Salvador, of which our author gives a brief description, they proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, where they arrived without accident, and spent a pleasant month; after which they sailed for New South Wales, the first object of their destination, where they also arrived safe. They experienced some disappointment at finding their market already forestalled, and still more in the total failure of their grand object, viz, trading to the north-west of America. However, like true philosophers, or true sailors, they were not discouraged, and resolved if possible to obtain a cargo of skins in Bass's Straits, for the China market, their license compelling them to touch there; whilst the ship proceeded to the Society Isles, to

* See our numbers for April and May last.

obtain provisions. But we shall not at present accompany them thither; the author's residence at Port Jackson, during the absence of the ship on the American coast, enabling him to give an extended account of the settlers, and of the aboriginal inhabitants of New South Wales, of which we shall endeavour to give a brief and comprehensive outline.

The principal town and the seat of government is Sydney, and those of more immediate consequence after it are Paramatta and Hawkesbury: the adjacent country is parcelled out to the settlers, and each inhabitant follows such occupations as he prefers, and as he finds convenient. The number of people in Sydney is about 2600, nearly one-third of the population of the colony: the houses are principally constructed of wattle and plaister; the absolute want of lime, except such as is obtained from shells, being an insurmountable objection to building. The children of the colonists, born in the country, are invariably of one complexion, fair, with flaxen hair, their eyes black and brilliant; their disposition quick and volatile; and their loquacity such as might render them proverbial: of eleven hundred born here there is scarcely an exception to the contrary. Nearly half of the population, both male and female, are Irish, the greater part of which were transported for seditious practices, and there is much reason to fear, lest the evil of their treason be only transplanted to another sphere: "thus far," says Mr. T. "I will assert, that their transportation has no way changed their principles." Popery and Jacobinism, it seems, are ever the same; and though the Divine Being has evidently raised up the one to destroy the other, yet may we justly exclaim, woe! woe! to the inhabitants of the earth, wherever they are found: their malignant and pestilential influence never fails to destroy the quiet, the comfort, and the peace of mankind.

The author next describes the executive government, the courts of which it consists, and the mode of administering justice, with similar particulars. The causes of lawsuits would scarcely be supposed to exist, in a colony so recent; yet they actually exceed all calculation, insomuch that the profession of the law, with the exception of publicans, is the most lucrative of any other. Parties too run high, and all circumstances considered, there is some reason to dread, unless the hands of the executive power be strengthened by a larger military establishment, that the government should change masters. Taxes of various sorts are rapidly increasing; some for the forwarding of public works, and others for the maintenance of an orphan establishment.

The native inhabitants are, perhaps, the most stupid set of people on earth, their intercourse with Europeans not having, as yet, afforded them the least advantage; they have not adopted any, the most trifling convenience; not even our fish hooks, to them the most indispensible requisite. Even Bennelong, who resided some time in England, and who conformed in some measure to our manners, dress, &c. eagerly disencumbered himself of the whole, on rejoining his countrymen, and seemed perfectly happy to reassume his early habits. In fighting with each other, either singly or in clans, they display much prowess; and excepting a most decided propensity to mimicry, they shew few or no marks of intelligence. We have not hitherto noticed the contents of each chapter; but the events already de-

tailed bring us to the end of the fourth; and the fifth is occupied with some additional particulars respecting the natives, of which we shall merely enumerate the heads; these are, personal qualities and means of subsistence, punishment of a criminal, singular customs, families, marriages, and curadgies, or priests, or wizards.

From Port Jackson the author departed to Norfolk Island, the Botany Bay of New South Wales: here he resided till he learnt the failure of their speculation, and he is consequently enabled to give some interesting particulars respecting that place: the principal heads of the sixth and seventh chapters are the beauty and fertility of the island, the governor's encouragement of industry, and the prices of provision, its military establishment, and population. The inconveniences, as blight, difficulty of access, and some other circumstances, have caused the people to think of abandoning it. A singular account of a man who hid himself in the island five years, and another of a person picked up on one of the South Sea Isles, close this chapter, which altogether is not uninteresting.

The eighth chapter, which may be called the commencement of the more interesting part of the work, contains an account of the departure from Norfolk Island, and subsequent occurrences, till their arrival at Otaheite, which took place without any material incident. On anchoring in Matavai Bay, they found themselves again forestalled by the Porpoise, one of his Majesty's ships, sent to procure provisions for the colony at Port Jackson; they were, however, visited by the principal personages of the island, and amongst the rest by the missionaries, sent out by the missionary society, who informed them that there was little probability of obtaining any pork, in consequence of repeated wars, which had lately been terminated. They experienced a welcome reception by the natives, and found their guests as attentive to their own interests as usual. This chapter also contains a description of Pomarre, the regent, and the stay and occurrences at Otaheite. It will be found interesting from the account of the present situation and circumstances of the island which it includes: the which, together with similar ones of the present state of the other islands visited by the author, forms the principal merit of the work; and to those who have read Cooke's voyages, will principally be valued in that respect. We cannot leave the chapter without presenting our readers with the following extract.

"The indisposition contracted by Pomarre during the campaign, appeared daily to encrease, so as to excite in him alarms for his safety. As a last resource he instructed the missionaries to request of us the favour that two guns might be fired from the ship; to appease, as he said, the anger of his god, by whom his illness was doubtless inflicted in punishment of some offence. With this singular request we readily complied, (but doubted very much its efficacy) not only to gratify Pomarre, but to oblige the gentlemen of the mission, lest they should have appeared remiss in their application to, or not be held by us in that estimation which was requisite to impress a favourable notion of them on the minds of the natives. This was not the sole occasion in which the natives took advantage of our regard for the gentlemen of the mission, to obtain from us favours which they could not have expected by their own personal applications. Few days passed in which one request or another was not preferred to us through this channel; until at last an intercourse of this sort became equally embarrassing to the missionaries and ourselves. We cannot omit in this place to do justice to the amiable manners, and truly

christian deportment of these men, who, like the apostles of old, foregoing all the comforts of civilized life, and a life at least of tranquillity in their native land, have performed a voyage equal to the circumnavigation of the globe, and, like the dove of the ark, carried the christian olive over the world of waters. Their life is a life of contest, hardship, and disappointment; like their holy Master, they have to preach to the deaf, and exhibit their works to the blind."

We cannot but reverence, though we cannot dive into the ways of Providence, with respect to these islanders: when first discovered, their number was many thousands, but at this time, after an estimation of the missionaries, they are not more than five. The futile admirers of perfectionism, philosophism, and savagism, will exclaim, happy for you it had been, had you never beheld the face of an European, then had you remained *pure* and *amiable:* whilst the humble christian will say, for your iniquity has the land cast you out, and you will, amongst similar instances, afford an awful lesson to sensuality at all times, and in all succeeding ages. The infamous sect of Arreoys, who have all their women in common, and murder their offspring, together with their desolating wars, have caused this destruction of the inhabitants.

Our voyagers, not being able to procure a sufficiency of pork at Otaheite, determined on proceeding to Huaheine and Ulitea, to try their success: the occurrences at the first of these places occupy the ninth chapter, which is not remarkable for incident. They were visited by an old shipmate, who resided on the island, and whose poverty was no incitement to plunder on the part of the natives; and here it may be remarked, that it is almost impossible to prevent the crews of ships from deserting, seduced by the blandishments of females, the ease with which the necessaries of life may be procured, and the seductions of the chiefs, whose ambition leads them to expect the most decided advantage from the prowess of Europeans. Added to these circumstances the frequent shipping of convicts from New South Wales in vessels short-handed, materially enhances the evil, these people deliberately designing to desert the first opportunity: their idleness and ill propensities, with the dread of returning to England, powerfully impelling them to remain, even though neglected and unthought of; whilst their diabolical dispositions and restlessness will not improbably, at no distant period, render many of these islands little better than hoards of pirates, plunderers, and murderers.

On arriving at Ulitea, they were soon visited by an Englishman, named Pulpit, who had voluntarily remained at Huaheine, where his comrades had left him with a double and single-barrelled fusee, and other necessary articles, which irresistibly tempted the natives to plunder, if not to murder him. His Otaheitan wife, however, overheard their designs, and was the means of rescuing him out of their clutches for some time, and at length he contrived to effect his escape, with the loss of his property, to this island. On getting on board, his demonstrations of joy were so extravagant, and his character of the natives so different from what their reception led them to expect, that they thought him in some measure deranged. However they quickly found, to their disquiet, that he had spoken nothing but the truth, as will presently appear.

On the evening previous to their departure, the captain and the author found three convicts, shipped at New South Wales, and an apprentice, to be missing. This circumstance, now become a common

evil, induced the author to go on shore alone and unarmed in the night to recover them; but he soon found it safest to regain the ship, without pushing matters too far, and with promises of rewarding the chiefs with muskets, as the price of delivering up the fugitives. These fruitless negociations consumed the greater part of the day, and scarcely had he retired to rest, when he was alarmed by the captain's calling out, that the vessel was drifting on shore. He immediately sounded, but finding twelve fathoms water, the cables lying slack on the the deck, and no wind, he began to think the captain mistaken, but was convinced of his own mistake, when the first heave at the cables brought the ends of both within the hawse holes. This discovery, conjoined to some suspicions respecting the designs of the crew, already mutinous, added considerably to the horrors of both; but it was providential on their part, that for some offence given the natives, they were all threatened with death the first convenient opportunity. Their representations, therefore, backed by arguments no less powerful than throat-cutting and roasting alive, had their proper effect, and the whole crew, with one accord, worked strenuously to rescue the ship from her perilous situation. Scarcely had they hauled off seven or eight fathoms, when they were assailed by horrid yells, and volleys of stones and musket shots, from the people on shore, whose rage and disappointment at losing their prize, compelled them to break the silence they had hitherto maintained, with the hope of plundering the ship, the instant she should bulge. To intimidate this murderous horde, whose reproaches now developed their intentions, a few swivels and muskets were fired over their heads, but with no other effect, than that of producing a general discharge of musketry from their opponents on shore, whose stations effectually secured them from harm. The great guns were next resorted to, with no better effect than the smaller ones, and only produced a reiteration of menaces, sufficiently understood by the sailors, to confirm their dread of roasting or flaying alive, as they found that every person on board was marked out for these or similar purposes; they therefore united the more strenuously in each other's defence.

Finding their fire to be of no further service, than to consume their time and their gunpowder, another anchor was run out to the last inch of cable; and they felt like criminals reprieved, on withdrawing from the shore. The rage, menaces, and fire of the natives redoubled in proportion as the ship moved off, their numbers also increased; and on the appearance of day light, now fast approaching, our voyagers menaced, in their own minds, an effectual revenge. In this, however, they were mistaken; the natives confident in the security of their posts, alike disregarded their threats, and their guns, and defied their power. They now learned experimentally the truth of what they only knew heretofore by report, that the fury of savages in battle, exceeds all conception, and meets with no parallel, except in the characters of mythologists. At length it was deemed best to withdraw beyond their reach by warping out to sea, it being perfectly calm: but as the whole account is interesting, we shall offer no apology for its length, as an extract, and with it conclude our review for the present number: this chapter also terminates the first volume.

"Seeing we could bring about no accommodation with these bloodthirsty savages, for such their treachery and infuriate menaces but too

clearly proved them, we had but one expedient for withdrawing from the destruction that awaited us: this was to take advantage of the present calm, and warp the ship out to sea; or at least so far from the shore, as to have nothing to dread from the musketry, or other assaults of the natives. We should thus gain time to consider and arrange our future resolutions.

"Having previously, therefore, served out a portion of spirits from the small stock we had now remaining to every man on board, we endeavoured to render them sensible of the danger. There was not indeed much necessity for these efforts to animate their courage, their terror of being roasted or flayed alive had more effect on them than could have been produced by the most powerful eloquence. To avoid this fate they would not have hesitated to have mounted a breach, their defence was in good earnest, and had our ship been wrecked on the shore, I am persuaded the savages would not have procured an easy victory.

"The weather was fortunately still very calm, but what little wind there was, came in from the sea, and we had too much reason to fear that it might encrease in the same direction as the day approached. As the ship rode with her stern towards the shore, it became necessary to take every precaution for the defence of this vulnerable point; and the swivels on the stern having been dismounted on the first fire, we brought up two of our great guns, but, upon the approach of day-light, we had the mortification to discover that the natives seemed to be but little afraid of what we could do against them. They were sufficiently acquainted with the use of guns to watch our motions on board, and when we were ready to fire, they suddenly skulked behind the rocks or trees, which were in great numbers along the shore, so that we found our fire only wasted our stock of ammunition, and instead of removing our enemies seemed rather to encourage their attacks. The trees and clefts of the rocks likewise served them for another purpose, which in the hands of better soldiers, might have been of most fatal effect to us. Resting their muskets on these supports, they took a most deliberate aim, and must have inevitably killed us one by one, had they possessed but the most common knowledge of the use of their arms: but, fortunately, their aukwardness was more than a sufficient balance to their other advantages.

"Their fire, however, was not without effect, it did great damage to our rigging, boardings, nettings, and boats, and many of their shot lodged in the hull of the ship. So intent were they on our destruction, that such of the natives as had no fire-arms, their muskets being as we learned before the onset about fourteen, betook themselves to the mountains which overhung the ship, and thence annoyed us by discharging vollies of stones, many of them of incredible size. Their firing and assaults slackening a little about ten in the forenoon, we judged it to be a favourable moment for weighing the anchor, and carrying the ship farther out to sea, and accordingly manned the boat with volunteers for this service. The natives, however, as soon as they discovered our motions, recommenced their fire, directing it chiefly at the boat, and this with such manifest danger to the men, that they were compelled to give over the attempt, and return to the ship for protection. At this time we could discover two of our former shipmates, as active as the most furious of the savages; and, so hateful is treachery, this circumstance irritated us more powerfully than even the menaces of the islanders. It is my opinion, that had we recovered these fellows by the success of our arms, we should not have had authority enough to restrain the crew from executing summary justice on their treason. The boat being returned to the ship, we again renewed a fire of round and grape shot, but with little effect, as they still kept close under cover, and harassed us greatly in our operations.

"In an hour after, all firing, as if by mutual consent, ceased on both sides, and our people, who

had been on their legs for nearly forty hours, were allowed to take some refreshment, and one half of them to lie down at a time; thus relieving each other by turns. We had every reason to expect that the attack would be soon renewed, and with so much the more vigour, as the interval and noise of the guns must collect to the spot the greater part of the islanders. Nor had we any hopes that the new recruits would effect any change in the disposition of their countrymen, except that of animating them to a renewal of their efforts to seize a prize, the possession of which would equally enrich the captors, and render the island an overmatch in strength for any of their neighbours.

"We had not at this time the least prospect of getting out of our critical situation, but in a short time afterwards a favourable opportunity for weighing the anchors, and drawing the ship farther off from the shore, presented itself. The boat was again manned, and the attempt made, when a well directed fire suddenly commenced on it the second time; our people were again compelled to relinquish their plan, and once more betake themselves to the ship. Never was a situation more alarming than was ours the whole of this day. We had learned that the natives intended to draw together every canoe they could muster, and fall upon us under cover of the night, whilst their companions on shore were to swim off, and assist in one grand attempt to board us, or by cutting our cables a second time, reduce us again completely in their power.

"The fate preparing for us in the event of defeat was horrible beyond the conception of civilized beings, for the revenge of these savages is only equalled by their fury. The murderer of Henry IV. of France did not suffer greater torments than were prepared for us upon the completion of the victory, which the savages promised themselves; nor were their hopes without some reasonable foundation; for, to confess the truth, we saw no means of safety, so desperate was our condition. At this time a large double canoe was discovered coming round a point of land, from the windward side of the island, crowded with natives. The sight of this evidently appaled the spirits of the whole crew, who judged naturally, and perhaps rightly, that this canoe was only the first of many more following, and all equally bent on our destruction. The canoe advancing within a mile of us, we threw a three pounder shot across her bow, which threw the natives into such disorder, that many of them jumped into the water, and swam on shore, whilst their companions remaining in the canoe, changing their direction, paddled back as fast as possible to the nearest land. A second discharge from the same gun, double shotted, went through and through them; they evidently now betrayed both fear and astonishment, and throwing themselves overboard, swam for the shore, leaving the canoe in the charge of a few old men, who strained every nerve to reach the land.

"By the imprudence of a few European fugitives from some of the ships which have at different times visited these islands, our firearms have lost much of their salutary effect upon the fears of the natives; and we can no longer restrain their insolence, or more atrocious offences, by the mere act of presenting our arms, and making a discharge over their heads—the humane practice of Captain Cook. It is not till some signal example is made by the death of one or more of their ringleaders, that they can be made to abstain from their savage hostility; a circumstance necessary to be understood, in order to vindicate a conduct which would otherwise appear cruel and wanton.

"This was the only good opportunity that presented itself of making the natives feel the effects of our cannon, as they had here no shelter; and our success, it was hoped, would discourage them from any fresh attempt, at least by water; for it suited neither our circumstances, nor our inclinations, to continue hostilities. It was a maxim invariably acted upon by us in our short intercourse with these

islanders, that there was a degree of justice, and natural right, due even to savages; and that the circumstance of our being beyond the reach of law, did not put us beyond that of moral obligation. Had this practice existed amongst other of their European visitors, the islanders would have entertained more respect, and perhaps a more effectual terror, than they appear to hold at present. But to some men, impunity is a most fertile source of crimes. Whatever might have been our indignation at their treachery, we considered it as giving us no farther right to punish, than as far as was necessary for our defence. This was, however, decisive; all firing ceased, and little noise was heard on shore.

"It was now four in the afternoon, and we were all fully employed in making every preparation to repel the grand attack expected in the night. Each man was furnished with twelve rounds of ball-cartridge, and twenty-four pistol bullets. Our muskets, being thirty in number, were well cleaned and fresh flinted; the great guns and swivels were double-shotted and filled with old iron; and blunderbusses and cutlasses distributed on the deck, to be ready for service at a moment's notice. And, as much as possible to prevent the stones thrown by the natives from doing us injury, awnings were spread over the deck, and every other precaution taken to enable us to sell our lives at the dearest rate, and defend the ship to the last extremity. During all these operations, our worthy captain was suffering most severe pain, from firing off an overloaded blunderbuss in the beginning of the affair, when the swivels were dismounted.

"About half-past six in the evening, the wind, which had hitherto blown from the sea, shifted gently round to a land breeze, furnishing us with a most favourable opportunity for getting away unperceived in the night. That our operations might not be discovered, we muffled the pauls of the windlass, and began to heave away upon one anchor at a time; when this was done, we got the long boat a-head, hove short on the second anchor, and carried out the first to the last inch of cable. We then got up the second anchor, and carried it out to sea in the same manner; and in this way our hopes began to revive, having the prospect of getting well off the shore, or perhaps out to sea, before day-light should discover our motions. So deeply were the minds of all on board impressed with a sense of our situation and danger, that in all this time not a whisper was heard in the ship; we were even in terror lest the uncommon brilliancy of the stars should discover the passing and repassing of our boat, as it passed backwards and forwards in weighing and carrying out the anchors.

"In all these transactions we received signal services from poor Pulpit, whom we had taken on board here; for he was an excellent marksman, and was well aware of what his fate would be, should he fall again into the hands of the Uliteans; he therefore fought like a lion, and resolved never to yield but with his last breath. His young Otaheitan wife likewise behaved like a heroine, carrying powder to the men, and exerting herself to the utmost in every way in which she could be useful; at the same time that she seemed to regret that so much ammunition should be expended, one half of which would have rendered her the wealthiest lady in all her native country." I.

[*To be continued.*]

LXVI. *The* TEMPLE *of* FLORA, *or* GARDEN *of* NATURE, *being thirty picturesque, botanical, coloured Plates of the New Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnæus; also the* PHILOSOPHY *of* BOTANY, *&c. By* DR. THORNTON.

[*Continued from page* 469.]

AFTER so grand an opening in honour of Linnæus, Dr. Thornton proceeds to analyze the

parts constituting each flower, and the sexes of plants being proved, a print is introduced on this subject, *Cupid inspiring Plants with Love*, which does high credit to the fancy and judgment of Dr. Thornton. The attitude of Cupid is pleasing and new. The god of love, as if in pursuit of higher sport, is advancing forward, but suddenly observing the splendid flower of the Strelitzia Reginæ, or Queen Plant, he turns, to convey his shaft upon this plant, whilst a paroquet from above is looking down upon him. The scenery is also new. In this picture is introduced the bread-fruit tree, the fan palm, plantain, musa, &c. Cupid is reported to be the design of Bartolozzi, R. A. but the scenery is by Reinagle, sen. R. A. and exquisitely performed. There are two plates from this picture, the one by Bartolozzi and Landseer conjointly, in the stroke manner, and this in dots (stipple) for the advantage of colours, by Burke, the favourite engraver of Angelica Kauffman. The verses on this subject, by George Dyer, are very sweet, and do credit to that gentleman's pen.

The author next explains the sexual system of the great Linnæus, which we suppose will be illustrated by apposite examples in the same style of elegance with the rest of the work.

We are now arrived at that part of this immortal work, which possesses the picturesque, botanical, coloured plates, of the New Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnæus. We are first informed that these are select plants, in fine penmanship by Tomkins and Vincent; and the nature of the picturesque plates is neatly explained by the author, after giving Milton's description of the garden of Eden, whom, as Mr. Walpole says, neither education nor custom could oppose their prejudices, so as to hinder him from giving nature her full range, and thus painted a garden worthy the Almighty hand; he proceeds as follows:

"So in our PICTURESQUE BOTANICAL PLATES, the reader must not expect to see yew trees cut into various forms, long avenues of upright timber, gravel-walks meeting to some circular bason of water, or a cascade playing its forced part, statues stationed at the four corners of a smooth carpet of turf, labyrinths, boats on the water fashioned like a swan, cards to keep the calyxes from bursting, upright sticks, and regular disposition,

"That happy place where LEISURE,
In *trim garden* takes his *pleasure.*"

"But each scenery is appropriate to the subject.

"Thus in the *night-blowing* CEREUS you have the moon playing on the dimpled water, and the turret clock points XII. the hour at night when this flower is in full expanse.

"In the *large flowering* MIMOSA, *(sensitive plant)* first discovered in the mountains of Jamaica, you have the humming birds of that country, and one of the aborigines struck with astonishment at the peculiarities of the plant.

"In the *Canada* LILY *(Lilium Superbum)* there is expressed the shade it delights in, with a sky whose clouds yet contains snow within their bosom.

"In the *narrow-leaved* KALMIA, which comes forth under the same zone, but at an earlier season, the mountains are still covered with their fleecy mantle.

"The *nodding* RENEALMIA, on the contrary, has a warm sky, and cocoa-nut trees skirt the distant scenery.

"The AURICULA is represented as flourishing on Alpine mountains, which is their natural habitation.

"In the DODECATHEON, or *American* COWSLIP, a sea view is given, and a vessel bearing the flag of that country.

"The same indication of country is expressed by foreign butterflies

in the *oblique-leaved* BEGONIA, and *Pontic* RHODODENDRON.

"In the *Chinese* LIMODORUM, and *Indian* CANNA, are represented the pagodas of the east.

"The TULIPS and HYACINTHS are placed in Holland, where these flowers are particularly cultivated, embellishing a level country.

"The ALOE erects, in contrast, its stately form among mountains, and the height and shape of the whole plant is expressed in the back-ground.

"The PITCHER PLANT is placed amidst fens.

"In the *maggot-bearing* STAPELIA you will find represented a green African snake, and a blow-fly in the act of depositing her eggs in the flower, with the maggots actually produced from this cause.

"The clouds are disturbed, and every thing looks wild and sombre about the *Dragon* ARUM, a plant equally poisonous as fœtid.

"In the *white* LILY, where a dark back-ground was obliged to be introduced, to relieve the flowers, there is a break, presenting to the view a temple, the only kind of architecture that can be admitted in a garden.

"Hence the several species of PASSION FLOWERS are seen clambering up pillars, reaching to different heights.

"The *blue Egyptian* WATER-LILY is placed in Egypt, and the *sacred Egyptian* BEAN also displays the overflowings of the Nile, with a view of the pyramids of Egypt.

"And lastly, the ROSES and Cyclamen are placed in Persia, and the former has nightingales with their nest among the foliage, an eastern vale.*

"As each of these beauties of the vegetable race are carefully dissected, it is hoped that the rigid botanist (who may feel adverse to back-grounds) will excuse an author, who, striving at universal approbation, has thus endeavoured to unite the *Utile Dulci*."

As the design of our analysis is not only to convey to our readers a clear conception of the plan of the Temple of Flora, but also to appreciate its superiority over former publications, we must notice here, that several noble botanical works have been before presented to the public, but having only the bare flower, they necessarily lost all picturesque effect, and these being often white, could not be relieved. To remedy this, the first painters were frequently in the habit of adding a grey ground, as with portraits, but the uniform tint gave but little additional attraction.

Dr. Thornton, however, appears to have observed the circumstance, and to have added natural back-grounds to his flowers, for the purpose of remedying the defects. They are principally executed by Mr. Reinagle, Sen.

Besides this idea of Dr. Thornton's, he has added another, most important in this branch of the arts. Printing in colours had been

* The order in which these plates are arranged in the Temple of Flora, is as follows:—1. Snow-drop.—2. Persian Cyclamen.—3. Groupe of Hyacinths.—4. Groupe of Roses.—5. Groupe of Carnations.—6. Groupe of Auriculas.—7. Groupe of Tulips.—8. The Queen.—9. American Aloe.—10. Nodding Renealmia.—11. Night-blowing Cereus.—12. Oblique-leaved Begonia.—13. Large Flowering Sensitive Plant.—14. Common Passion Flower.—15. Winged Passion Flower.—16. Quadrangular Passion Flower.—17. White Lily.—18. Superb Lily.—19. Dragon Arum.—20. Hirsute Stapelia.—21. Pitcher Plant.—22. Pontic Rhododendron.—23. American Cowslip.—24. Narrow-leaved Kalmia.—25. China Limodorum.—26. India Canna.—27. Sacred Egyptian Bean.—28. Blue Egyptian Water Lily.

The beautiful plates preliminary to these, in honour of Linnæus, or illustrative of his system, have already been explained in our last number but one.

long used in figures, and with the greatest success. But if in these the employment of colours was of the highest use, how much more was it required, when art had to produce the most vivid tints. Dr. Darwin's opinion on its merit, and which was published at the time of its appearance, was "that his picturesque botanical plates excited astonishment in every beholder."

The suffrage of Professor Rutherford of Edinburgh, was also given at the same time; it is as follows:

"The Temple of Flora, I may well judge, from the specimens before me, will indeed far surpass in elegance and splendour, every thing that has been hitherto offered to the public before. I do not know whether most to admire, the accuracy of the designs, the softness and delicacy of the engravings, or the general effect of the whole. I never did see representations of any flowers whatever more brilliant or more just. At a small distance one rather would have imagined that the *real objects* themselves were before us, than only their *pictures*; the deception is, I think, complete. The TEMPLE OF FLORA will be not only *the most splendid work* extant, but a standard example, shewing to what a *height* one of the chief branches of the *fine arts* has attained in *England*."

Dr. Smith, the institutor and president of the Linnæan society, and formerly the lecturer at Guy's hospital, which last honourable post he presented to Dr. Thornton, the venerable professor of botany, at Cambridge; *all* indeed joined, in declaring "this work to be the most magnificent and splendid that had ever appeared in any country."

But the highest approbation, perhaps, is that which comes from a foreign country, and this was conferred in the most ample manner by ALEXANDER, the present emperor of Russia, who, on account of this work, made the author a present of a ring in a manner which greatly enhanced the gift.

[*To be continued.*]

LXVII. *The* NATURE *and* PROPERTIES *of* WOOL *illustrated: with a Description of the English Fleece. By* JOHN LUCCOCK, *Woolstapler.* 12*mo. pp.* 360, *bds.* 1805. Harding.

AMONGST the various means by which England, in a commercial point of view, has raised herself to such a degree of eminence in the scale of nations, it will be acknowledged on all hands, that the subject of this treatise is one of the chief: and it will as readily be granted, that to maintain this pre-eminence ought to be the first best wish of Britons, and that to encourage the productions of our native resources, must ever be the principal engine for securing its permanency, and fixing it on a solid and immovable basis. It is well known that wool is one of the principal of these resources; it is well known, too, that our woollens are in great request in most neighbouring countries; and as jealousy, the never-failing attendant on eminence, will ever rise in opposition to superiority, it may naturally be expected that these nations will attempt to rival us; and that a due attention to its plentifulness, and staple, can alone ensure us, from the cheapness of its cost in the rough, a permanent superiority in the foreign market.

Whilst books without number, and often without sense, roll on us as frothy and resistless as the stormy ocean, it is some consolation to behold the productions of the practical man, or the man of science. Profundity, in the latter view of the subject, is of no importance in such a work as this; it is neither to be

expected, nor is it necessary; however, the author displays what is not of less consequence, a great share of practical observation and sound sense: his manner is plain, he is destitute of the nick-nacks of authorship, but he is acquainted with his subject—usefulness is his primary object, and will cover all his failings in other respects.

The work commences with a few general observations on the importance of the woollen trade to this country, and on the necessity of growing fine wool, so as to produce the finest cloths at the least price. A nation cannot be in a thriving state, where the people are hankering after foreign productions, when they could have equally good ones at home of their own raising: hence to maintain our consequence, even in our own eyes, it is necessary that we always excel; and with the design of contributing his mite to this desirable purpose, the author has offered the result of his observations to the public.

"Influenced by an earnest desire of promoting, so far as shall be in his power, the amelioration of the British fleece, and by no means pretending to a superior degree of information respecting its properties, or the improvement of which it is susceptible, than may easily be obtained, by all who are concerned in growing or manufacturing it, the author of the following pages commits them to the candour of the public, convinced that he has undertaken a task which in many respects, must imperfectly be executed. No one, at least to the best of his knowledge, has hitherto attempted to describe the essential properties of wool,—the circumstances on which its adaptation to manufactures depends,—the peculiarities of the British fleeces,—nor the number of them which these islands produce, although the discussion of such subjects appears to be an object of some importance in the present state of political inquiry and agricultural experiment. Whatsoever he has met with on these points, in the course of his reading, is either too general to afford much satisfaction, or scattered too widely through a number of detached publications to be of general utility. Of all the assistance, however, which he could derive from the writings of others, he has most freely availed himself, and here embraces the opportunity of acknowledging his obligations. Some of the remarks which he has met with, and adopted, were new to him; many have been confirmed by his own observation in almost every district in England, and through the course of several years attention to his occupation as a woolstapler. The deductions he has made he trusts will be authorised by the premises from which they are drawn, and though they cannot always be supposed to arrive at the certainty of demonstration, yet he hopes that they will always approximate to truth. And if, on the whole it shall appear, that he has treated subjects interesting to his countrymen, in a manner worthy their attention, his utmost expectations will be gratified." Such are the objects of this work, and such the modest pretensions of its author; a modesty which always prepossesses the reader in the favour of every production where it is apparent.

The work is divided into five sections; the first is on wool in general; the second is on cultivated wool; the third details its essential qualities; the fourth treats on the wool of England; and the fifth offers some concluding remarks.

The first section treats on the various qualities of the wool of sheep, and of the various animals which carry a coating of a similar kind, in their wild, unprotected, or uncultivated state: hence the title,

it may be conceived, will be every way inadequate to convey even a slight view of its contents: indeed the book is wretchedly off in this respect; judicious separation and division of parts being wanting in every instance. The author, however, displays much good sense and reading, united to a practical knowledge of his subject, in every sentence. He ranges into all quarters of the globe for wild animals, but bestows his attention on none except those described by authors of the first respectability. He offers some remarks on the fine-woolled animals of cultivated countries, which are ingenious and are in all probability near the truth: at any rate they are worthy attention.

After dismissing the consideration of native wool, or more properly speaking of that of wild animals, the author proceeds in the succeeding section, to offer some general remarks on cultivated wool, or such as grows on domesticated ones. In the beginning he wastes much good sense in conjectures on the ancient history and progressive state of sheep, tolerable in their kind, but still conjectures: besides it is little to the author's purpose, except they were known to be true, whether they are made at all. Few people, except antiquaries, geologists, and etymologists, now-a-days disturb their brains with conjectural lore.

The first firm footing obtained by the author, is the rise of the woollen manufacture in Spain, under the Moors, who imported it in all probability from their native shores, and raised it and the staple to a pitch, to which it had not previously attained. The expulsion of these African conquerors, gave a blow to the wool trade of Spain, which has prostrated it more and more to the present time; and the loss of the commercial and honourable spirit of her sons, brought about by their acquisitions in South America, has laid it in ruins, probably, never to be rebuilt. The next station assumed by the wool trade, was the Low Countries, where it flourished for one hundred and fifty years; till, dissipated by an inundation of the sea, its manufacturers betook themselves to other countries. Instead, however, of being destroyed, it became more widely extended; her absent sons, mindful of their parent, spreading her connections into distant nations, and the disaster which threatened the existance of the Low Country manufactures, eventually raised them to a pitch of excellence, previously unrivalled. At length, however, as if surfeited with good things, the wantonness of Roman catholicism entirely dispersed the quiet manufacturers, and they fled for refuge into Holland, Germany, France, and England, where they were received with open arms, particularly in our own country.

The woollen manufactory, though introduced by the Romans into England, had made no material progress, till that of Flanders had risen to eminence. With them a trade had been begun by the English, which they eventually took into their own hands, and instead of exporting the raw material, and receiving it back again in a manufactured state; she at length, began to send it forth ready made. Her friendly reception of the exiled Brabanters, conjoined to her own ingenuity and mechanic powers, have at length brought it to a state of perfection, unrivalled in the annals of the world. Our sketch of this section hitherto, if a simple outline can be called a sketch, includes merely an historical idea of its travels from Spain to England, but the author all the while, is attending to the arts connected with its manufacture; the instruments

employed in conducting it; the changes to which it has been liable, and of the policy of England respecting it, at all times taking for granted these obvious principles; that every man is desirous to produce that article which he supposes will afford him the largest return for his labour. In discussing these subjects, the author displays much ingenuity, knowledge of his subject, and penetration, and though an account of any single article, like the one under consideration, might seem to promise little interest, he always contrives to render his pages interesting.

After these general kind of considerations, the author begins to draw a little nearer the object of his work, and he next proceeds with considering those more particular causes which operate directly on the fleece. It would trespass much further on our limits, than would be proper, were we to go over the many judicious considerations to be found in the remainder of this section: they are numerous, and appear to embrace the principal objects which ought to be pointed out to the grazier's attention. The principal deductions of the author are, that the sheep ought to be adapted to the soil, with a proper view to the wool produced by each breed; that blood, or kind of breed, are circumstances almost unalterable by weather and climate; that, generally speaking, plenty of food, ease, and exposure to uniform temperature, will, in all cases, be of advantage; and that proper care to keep out dirt, straws, seeds, sand, small stones, pitch marks, and to use judicious succedanea to the natural yolk of the wool, are all objects of primary importance, and highly worthy the attention of the British breeder. The section is closed with some observations on shearing, which are both judicious and interesting: the whole goes to prove that our knowledge of the causes contributing to produce valuable fleeces, is not merely uncertain, but that it is in the feeblest state of infancy; the author, however, has enumerated the principal objects to be attended to in conducting experiments. The road once well known, the object of our journey defined and certain, we shall presently arrive much nearer to it than we have hitherto been able to do.

The third section is occupied with considering the "Essential qualities of wool," or in other words, those qualities which adapt it to the varied purposes of the manufacturer, and which ought, consequently, to be attended to by the grower, to ensure the readiest and most ample reward for his exertions. We believe that, comparatively speaking, the farmers possess no notion of the qualities, which they ought to aim at in selecting their stock: hence results a kind of irresolution in practice, not only attending schemes with indefinite objects, but a real, an essential injury to the community; and which it is the author's intention to obviate or remove as far as he is able.

In describing these qualities, the author follows no order, except that in which they occur to his recollection, a mode of proceeding not less injurious to his cause as an author, than are indefinite ideas of perfections to wool growers. Surely he will amend this in a second edition: however, we will give the scope of his reasonings from his own pen. "That wool," says he, "is evidently most distinguished for good qualities, which may be fabricated into a valuable article in the most perfect manner, and with the smallest degree of labour and expence, by means of implements in common use. It would be idle to inquire, what would be the valuable qualities of the pile

if a change occurred in the taste of those who ultimately consume woollen goods, if those now in demand should cease to be made, or if the implements of its manufacture were more perfectly constructed. The present state of the manufacture, of the implements, and of the demand, must limit our inquiries."

On these two considerations, the author proceeds in his inquiry, first specifying his grand distinctions of the purpose for which wool is intended, afterwards describing the instruments by which it is manufactured, and concluding with an enumeration of the general qualities to be aimed at by the breeder, so as to ensure his own remuneration, and to give satisfaction to the stapler and the merchant: but as the book ought to be in the hands of all breeders, we shall merely refer them to it.

The fourth section is "on the wool of England," or more properly speaking, contains a general outlined history of the principal races of sheep now found in the various districts of England; a brief description of the qualities of each, together with their number, the number of acres on which they feed; and the amount of the wool they afford. It will readily be conceived, that in a general history, such as this, much uncertainty will prevail: however, the author has not entirely wasted his time. If his readers shall chuse to skip over his calculations, they will be amply rewarded for selecting and perusing his incidental remarks. The conclusion offers some general remarks, which may not be without their use.

In an age like this, when experiment and observation are not only becoming fashionable, but their value properly appreciated, it affords matter of satisfaction to behold practical men coming forward, and boldly sacrificing their mysteries, and their *esprit du corps*, at the shrine of information. Would all men be liberal, act honestly, and deal uprightly; would men, instead of taking advantage of each other's ignorance, kindly point out, and freely inter-communicate modes of improvement, how materially would domestic comfort be advantaged! The time, however, seems fast approaching, when such reserve shall be less in fashion, when it shall sink, when it shall die away; we hail the appearance of such treatises as this, as the happy omen of halcyon days. In few sciences or arts, except that of medicine, is this liberality apparent; medical men, unfettered by such petty motives, appear ready to communicate to each other the result of their observations and experience; and it would be well for mankind, if, laying aside all selfish considerations, each individual would do his utmost to forward the progress of useful knowledge, and strive with all his might to apply it to human uses.

Many of our readers may be well aware that there exists a great diversity of opinion amongst farmers; or rather that, generally speaking, their opinions as to the qualities essential to a useful fleece, are far too indefinite to be of service in directing them to the choice of such stock as will most readily and amply repay their exertions. We trust, however, that complaints of this kind will no longer be heard from the mouths of those who shall peruse this work. It will be found most eminently useful by giving definite ideas and definite designs to the efforts of graziers, already actuated by a desirable spirit, though they may often mistake their object, for want of knowing what kind of wool will be chosen by the stapler. If they read the work with attention, they will gain tolerably precise ideas, and precise ideas will give an energy to their labours, which scarcely can

fail of producing immense advantages both to themselves and their country. The author shews himself, not merely a man of observation, he is a man of research, of ingenuity, and of industry. He sees the extent of his subject, he views things as they are, and he thinks for himself. Where he cannot readily make up his own mind, he strives not to mislead either himself or his reader, —he leaves him, where himself is compelled to leave the subject: a species of honesty both amiable and desirable to every man of genuine knowledge. He possesses a degree of modesty which is pleasant, and displays an anxiety for obtaining further information, a certain indication of tolerable acquirements, and of thought: bunglers blunder on without suspecting their own deficiency; wise men are often in doubt.

Whilst we thus commend the author's knowlege of his subject, we have much fault to find with his want of attention to the arrangement and proper division of its parts. Where valuable information is every where to be found, it is true, that things of this kind might seem of little moment. Small as this difficulty may appear in the eyes of some people, it is in reality of some magnitude. A book may be full of good sense, but if it never be read, the author's labours will be of little use. Long chapters give an appearance of rambling; and few people would read a book without divisions could they by any means avoid it: the human mind, in general, is too weak to court arduous tasks; and ardent genius, plodding perseverance, or keen necessity, would alone induce a man to attack it. Like proper breaks in a well-ordered landscape, judicious divisions afford resting-places to the memory, take off the monotonous appearance of the scene, and produce a satisfactory sensation, which alone can be appreciated, when we read a rambling treatise. Mr. Luccock's natural heads are obvious enough, but they want distinctive marks, which we hope will be given them, on the appearance of another edition, which it would be a libel on himself and his readers not to expect. His language is tolerable, though now and then a little inverted; and he displays an affectation for coining new words, which, though in some measure censurable, is seldom disagreeable in his work.

Perhaps a critic in woolstapling might object, that our praises are bestowed on an imperfect performance; and that his eye daily shewed him many things unmentioned by Mr. Luccock. We agree, that minutiæ, though distinguishable by a practised eye, can seldom, be reduced to description, our language and perceptions, being commonly too indefinite; and that so far his treatise may be faulty, and us in the wrong. But where then, in this case, would be the science of medicine and natural history? Leading outlines, in such subjects, alone can be attended to; the human intellect, and human instruments and means, being far too limited in their effects, either to conceive definitely, or to describe, and paint clearly such minutiæ, as are daily subjected to and known by the eye of the observer. In the gross then, both the author and us may be right, though his treatise may not dive into all the hair-breadth divisions of the science of woolstapling.

The treatise ought certainly to be in the hands of every person engaged in agriculture, more particularly in the grazing department; nor ought it to be absent from those of every man, zealous for the prosperity of the British nation.

C.

LXVIII. *A* MANUAL *of* ANATOMY *and* PHYSIOLOGY, *reduced as much as possible into a tabular Form, for the Purpose of facilitating to Students the Acquisition of those Sciences. By* THOMAS LUXMOORE, *Surgeon Extraordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, &c.* 12*mo. pp.* 402, 8*s.* 6*d. boards,* 1805. Highley.

IT is well known to medical men, and not unknown to others, that an accurate knowledge of the human body is not merely of great consequence, but that it is absolutely necessary to every one who aspires to practise the healing art, with the tolerable degree of success to which it has attained at the present day. Those, however, who have studied anatomy alone can appreciate the dryness of the greater part of our anatomical treatises, previous to those of Mr. Bell's of Edinburgh, and one or two others of that nation. Treatises on separate and detached parts we have many, most of which do honour to their writers; but whether it is, that our countrymen think themselves too ignorant to give a complete system, or that they cannot stoop to the dryness of detail, it is certain that a complete treatise on anatomy has not lately appeared from an English pen.

Though the Scotch may excel us in the neatness of their anatomical systems, and in the usefulness of their plates, yet we infinitely excel them in what is of far more consequence, practical anatomy, which is carried to such a pitch as to render their flowing systems in a great measure unnecessary. Hence a book of reference, demonstrative lectures, and the other advantages possessed by the London student, are all that is commonly necessary to produce a tolerable acquaintance with the structure of the human body. Practical anatomy, then, being of such importance, and so easily attained, as to render laboured treatises nearly useless, the value of manuals to lie beside the dissector, and afford him leading outlines to be finished by his eye, will be readily appreciated. And it is only necessary that they be full, clear, comprehensive, and methodical, to render them of great service to those for whom they are designed. In all these respects, we have no objection to the present work: it is sufficiently full to detail the minutiæ of anatomy, clear enough to be well understood, comprehensive, so as to embrace all that is necessary, without superfluous matter; and one of its chief excellencies consists in the arrangement, methodical and tabular form into which the author has cast it. For perusal it of course offers nothing, but for practical reference, it contains every thing that is necessary, after the present method of teaching anatomy in our schools; and as such, we recommend it to the notice of the medical student. A.

LXIX. TYPOGRAPHICAL MARKS *used in correcting Proofs, explained and exemplified for the Use of Authors. By* C. STOWER, *Printer.* 8*vo.* 1*s. stitched,* 1805. Longman and Co.

THIS little treatise is designed, as Mr. Stower informs us in his title, for the assistance of authors, or rather for such as are not authors by profession, in the correction of proof sheets;—it contains nothing but what may be found in the Printer's Grammar, yet as every man may not chuse to have one besides him, and as a few explicit directions may save both expence and trouble, it may be worth his

while to pay some attention to the directions here laid down. The whole of the marks used in the various printing-offices may not be detailed in it, but generally speaking, the reader will find all that are necessary. E.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Epitome.

A CATALOGUE OF THE COLLECTION OF MARBLES MADE BY THE LATE CHARLES TOWNLEY, ESQ. AT PARK-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

[*Concluded from page* 315.]

44. A HEAD, bearing a helmet, and ending in a terminus, with the name of Pericles thus inscribed on it, "ΠΕΡΙΚΛΗΣ." The portrait of this great warrior and legislator was not known in these days, until this terminus, and another similar to it, but of a less ancient, though of a more finished style of sculpture, were discovered, in 1780, at the Pianura di Cassio. Mus. Pio. Clem. tom. 1, p. 13, and tom. 6, p. 43. There is a plate of it in Lord Hardwicke's Athenian Letters.

45. A terminus head of Homer, represented in a more advanced age, and in a more sublime and animated character than that before mentioned. Found in 1780, amongst the ruins of the ancient Baiæ.

46. A head of Jupiter. This exquisite morceau is in the style and of the age of Praxiteles, when grace and softness of expression were added to truth and character.

47. An animated head, larger than life, looking upwards in great agitation. It was found in 1771, by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in that part of Hadrian's villa, near Tivoli, now called the Pantanella, along with several pieces of the statue, or groupe, to which it belonged. A repetition, or copy of this head, but in an inferior style of sculpture, was found near it, which was placed in the Vatican museum.

48. A head, formerly in the villa Montalto, at Rome. It is covered with what is called the Phrygian, or pyramidal hood, the chin, with great part of the cheeks, are wrapped up in drapery, and the character of the face partakes of the youthful beauty of either sex. This circumstance denotes that it represents Bacchus, with his male and female qualities, and under his denomination of Adonis in Infernis. The hood or veil, placed upon the mystic figures by the ancients, constantly alluded to the Inferi, or the inactive state of the animating spirit.

49. A head, considerably larger than life, with dishevelled hair, and the upper lip unshaven. It was found in Trajan's forum, at Rome, and is supposed to be the portrait of Decebalus, the famous leader of the Dacians, who was subdued by Trajan. Decebalus first attacked the Romans, in the year 90, of our æra, and was finally defeated about 102. He was then 38 years old, which is the age expressed in this head.

50. The head of a Bacchus, crowned with a broad fillet diadem. The hair is fantastically disposed in large masses before and behind. It was found in 1776, in the villa of the Chevalier Girande, near the gate of San Panerazie, at Rome.

51. A head, considerably larger than life, of Antinous, deified, in the character of Bacchus, being crowned with a wreath of ivy.

This head, with several parts of the statue to which it belonged, were found in 1770, in small pieces, made use of as stones, in a wall erected during the barbarous ages, in the grounds called "la tenuta della Tedesca," near the villa Pamfili.

52. A head of Hercules, young, and larger than life, formerly in the Barbarina palace. The heads of Hercules upon the gold medals of Philip, the father of Alexander, exactly resemble this, even to the small lock of hair between the ear and cheek.

53. A head of Caracalla, placed on a modern bust. It was found in 1776, in the garden of the Monache delle quattro fontane, on the Quarinal hill, twenty Roman palms below the surface.

54. A colossal head of Hercules, in a very ancient style of sculpture, the hard and minute manner in which it is worked having been abandoned in the 70th Olympiad, nearly 500 years before our æra. It was found, in 1770, in Hadrian's villa, where it was probably placed by that emperor, as an example of the most antique Greek sculpture.

55. A head of Periander, tyrant of Corinth, and one of the seven sages of Greece. It belonged to Pope Sixtus V. but remained at the villa Montalto, as an unknown portrait, till a head exactly resembling it was found in 1776, at the Pianura di Cassio, near Tivoli, with the name of Periander inscribed, which is engraven in the Mus. Pio. Clem. pl. 25.

56. A bust of Isis Aphrodite, placed upon the flower of the Lotus. It is the size of large life, and was purchased of the Laurenzano family, at Naples, in 1772, in whose possession it had been many years.

57. A bust of Trajan, of the size of large life, with the breast naked. It was found in the Campagna of Rome, in 1776, and added to this collection.

58. A bust of Lucius Verus, larger than life, in the military dress, covered with the imperial paludamentum. It was formerly in the Mattei villa, and is engraven in the Mus. Mattei Anum.

59. A bust of Marcellus, the nephew of Augustus, draped with a toga. On the plinth is the following inscription.

"DECEMVIRI STLITIBUS JUDICANDIS."

Which indicates that the decemvirs appointed to judge in law causes erected this bust. "Stlitibus" is a corruption of de Litibus, which took place during the Republic of Rome, and was continued to the later times of the emperors. This bust was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in 1775.

60. A bust of Hadrian larger than life, with the breast naked, formerly in the villa Montalto. Abbate Visconti, speaking of the colossal head of Hadrian, *Mus. Pio. Clem.* t. vi. pl. 45, enumerates the five most valuable busts of this emperor, that are known, namely, the colossal one before mentioned, lately removed from the Castello St. Angelo: one of the three preserved in the Mus-Capitol (t. ii. pl. 34), one in the Ruspoli palace: one in the Colonna palace, with the breast naked, excepting the belt of the parazonium, which crosses it; and the bust now in this collection.

61. A head much larger than life, of Marcus Aurelius, represented as Pontifex Max, in the sacrificing robes, veiled and crowned with chaplets, and the cereal wreath. His countenance expresses the calm benevolence of his mind, and the dignified gravity which his philosophic pursuits had rendered habitual to him. This head was obtained from the Mattei collection in 1773.

62. A head of Nero, larger than

life, brought from Athens in 1740, by Dr. Askew.

63. A head of Annia Faustina, the daughter of Antoninus Pius, and the wife of his successor, Marcus Aurelius. Purchased at Pozzuolo, 1777.

64. A bust of Hadrian, found in the grounds of Cav. Lolli, on the site of the emperor's villa at Tivoli, purchased in 1768.

65. A head of Epicurus, found in 1775, in the Villa Casali, near the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, in Rome. It is exactly resemblant of the head of that philosopher, found with the name upon it, and joined in the Janus manner, with the head of Metrodorus. *Mus. Capit.* T. 1, p. 5.

66. A bust of a middle-aged man. The hair of the head and beard are short and bushy. The left shoulder bears part of a Chlamys, fastened with a round buckle. On the base is the following inscription.

L. ÆMILIUS FORTUNATUS,
AMICO OPTIMO. S. P. F.

The initials S. P. F. stand for "sua pecunia fecit." It was found, in 1776, amongst the extensive ruins within the grounds belonging to the Cesarea family, near Genzano.

69. An eagle about twenty inches high, sent from Rome to the late Mr. Beaumont. The head is modern.

70. A fountain, composed of the stem of the Lotus, regenerating three times from its calyx. The lower division is apparently surrounded with the branches and fruit of an olive tree. Round the middle division are branches of ivy and a serpent; the upper part terminates in a pyramidal bud springing from amidst its leaves. This curious mystical composition was discovered, in 1776, by Nicolo La Piccola, near the road between Tivoli and Præneste. Six feet six inches in height. See Mus. Capitol, pl. 10, of a Serpent twining round a Cista.

71. A bas-relief representing a Candelabrum, composed of the stem of a Lotus, springing from a tripod altar, ornamented with Rams' heads at the angles, and supported upon the legs of Lions. On the top of the stem is the flower shaped like a bell, which, by the handles which are added to it, takes the form of a vase, and contains the fire. This bas-relief, about two feet square, belonged formerly to the Mattei family, and is published in the Mus. Matteianum.

72. A vase, three feet high, with handles. Its form is oval, and it is ornamented with many Bacchanalian figures and symbols relative to Eleusinian mysteries. It was dug up at the Monte Cagnuolo, the site of the villa of Antoninus Pius, near the ancient Lanuvium, before noticed.

73. A bas-relief, seven feet six inches long, and two feet six inches high, representing the nine Muses, placed within five arcades, supported by fluted columns, and richly ornamented with festoons of foliage. Each Muse has her characteristic attributes. 1. Clio, the Muse of history, holding a tablet on which she is writing with a stylus. 2. Calliope, the Muse of historic poetry. 3. Erato, her left hand resting on the Psalterium, with which she accompanies her erotic songs. 4. Melpomene, the Muse of tragedy, with her attributes of destruction, the club and the tragic mask. 5. Euterpe, who holds the double tibia as presiding over music. 6. Thalia, the Muse of pastoral comedy, holding the triapeid mask, and the pedum of the satyrs. 7. Terpsichore, who presides over dancing, and holds the lyre. 8. Urania, the celestial Muse, pointing to a globe, held in her left hand. 9. Polyhymnia, who presides over mystery and fable; she leans over a column, and is wrapped up in

drapery. All these figures, with their attributes, are entire.

74. A bas-relief, the front of a Sarcophagus, seven feet four inches long, representing a Bacchanalian choral procession composed of thirty figures of Fauns, Satyrs, Sileni, Bacchant Nymphs, and other mystical attendants upon Bacchus, who is sitting with Ariadne on a car drawn by two Centaurs. It was formerly in the Villa Montalto, and is engraven by Bertoli in the Admirand. Roman. Antiq. Vestig. pl. 48.

75. The front of a sepulchral Cippus, found in the Villa Pelluchi, near the Pincian Gate at Rome, with an inscription, of a singular construction.

76. A pedestal with a sepulchral inscription, which was found, in 1776, near Nettuno, the Antium built by the Emperor Nero.

77. The front of a sepulchral Cippus, with a Greek inscription, and the figure of a skeleton. It was purchased from the Burioni villa, near the Salarian gate at Rome, and is cited by the Abbate Giovenazzo, in his treatise upon the fragments of Livy, published in 1772, as an example of the ancient Greek usage of not separating words in inscriptions.

78. A small inscription, nine inches long, found in the Villa Perucci.

79. The front of a votive Cippus, two feet seven inches high, with an inscription, which probably related to Geta, who was murdered by Caracalla, and whose name was by that emperor struck out of all public monuments. It belonged to the late Mr. Topham, of Windsor.

80. A sepulchral Cippus, two feet nine inches high. On the front is a tablet with an inscription; above it, in the centre, is the head of Medusa, on either side of which is an Ibis and a Ram's head, from whence hangs a festoon. Beneath it is represented the Rape of Proserpine, who is carried off by Pluto in a car drawn by four horses, guided by a Genius, and preceded by a Serpent. Two spiral columns, with capitals composed of two doves, border the edges.

81. A Greek inscription upon a circular shield three feet in diameter, containing the names of the Ephebi of Athens under the Cosmetes, Alcamenes, and of the tribes to which they belonged. It is the common opinion, collected from the ancient authors, that the Ephebi were sworn soldiers at the age of eighteen, but were not to serve out of the state, till they had attained the age of twenty, that is for two years, whilst in training. This marble was brought from Athens by the late Doctor Anthony Askew, and the inscription published, though incorrectly, by Corsini, Fast. Antiq. T. iv. Proleg. p. 11. Several similar inscriptions are given in the Marm. Oxon. on marbles brought from Greece by Sir George Wheler.

82. A bas-relief near three feet high, representing a bearded elderly man, draped and sitting on a kind of throne. In his right hand he holds a human foot, extended forward in the same manner as the sitting figures of Jupiter held an eagle or patera. Two figures of women of a much inferior size stand near him in a picture of veneration, and in the margin of the pediment is engraven, in old Greek letters, the word "ΞΑΝΘΙΠΠΟΣ." This marble appears to have been the front of the sepulchral cippus of that great Athenian general whose name is inscribed upon it. The sitting figure represents Pluto, the Jupiter or deity who presides in infernis, of whom the foot is the well-known symbol. One of the women may be Isis, and the other a mystes (Monaldini Thesaur. Gemm. No. 19. Gori, T. i. pl. 197.

The late learned Dr. Askew, who brought this interesting marble from

Athens, supposed this figure of Pluto to be a votive portrait of Zanthippus himself, presenting a foot as a vow to Æsculapius for the cure of his wound, which history reports him to have received, at the battle of Mycale, in which he commanded the Grecian fleet against the Persians, 479 years before Christ.

83. A fragment of a testamentary inscription, sawed from the front of a Sarcophagus, found, in 1776, in the Perucci villa before mentioned.

84. A cinerary Urn, two feet high, and eighteen inches wide. The front and the two sides are ornamented with festoons of fruit hanging from Rams heads, Sparrows destroying a Lizard, a Grasshopper, an Eagle in the pediment, and an inscribed tablet.

85. A Puteal, on which are represented, in alto relievo, five groupes of Fauns and Bacchanalian Nymphs. It is a hollow cylinder, three feet high, and three in diameter, was found in the island of Capria, and stood many years in the Columbrano palace at Naples, belonging to the Duke Caraffa.

86. A bas-relief, about four feet square, representing a Bacchanalian choral procession, led by a Mystes, found at Gabia, the capital of the ancient Gabii. A bas-relief similar to this has been many years in the court of the Belvidere in the Vatican, and the same figures appear on the celebrated Gaieta Vase, which has the name of a Greek artist, Salpion, inscribed upon it.

87. An ancient Mensula, three feet high, inserted into a pedestal. This elegant piece of ornament was sawed from the end of a long block of marble, found in a most extensive and magnificent ancient building in the neighbourhood of Frascati.

88. A Labrum of Egyptian green Basaltes; on the sides are carved two rings, in imitation of handles, in the centre of which is a leaf of ivy. It is six feet four inches long, three feet broad, and as many high. By the will of Christina, Queen of Sweden, the former possessor of it, it passed to the museum of the Duke of Odeschalchi, from whose heir, the Duke of Bracciano, it was purcased in 1776.

89. An oblong square granite bason, three feet six inches long, twenty inches wide, eighteen deep, and two feet six inches high. This kind of bason served anciently in temples, to hold sacred water used in purifying the hands. Three, similar to this, have been found in porphyry; one in Agrippa's pantheon, now placed in the church of St. John Lateran at Rome; another is in the Borghese palace, and the third was in the collection of Count Caylus, who has engraved it in his Antiq. v. vii. pl. 66, and it now stands in the church of St. Germain l'Auxerais at Paris, adapted as a mausoleum for the Count by the addition of a modern cover to it. This bason was procured, as the last mentioned, in 1776.

90. The triangular vase of a Candelabrum fifteen inches high. The three side pannels are ornamented with a vase, a lotus with festoons composed of various symbolical plants, and an Ibis. The Ardea-Ibis, or that peculiar to Egypt, is described in Hasselquist's Travels.

To the Editor of the Monthly Epitome.

Sir, *Hull, Sept.* 10, 1805.

THERE are, perhaps, few subjects, concerning which there have been and still are, greater diversities of opinion, than on what is called taste; and these differences are so generally prevalent, as to afford in my opinion an incontestible proof, that its principles are neither thoroughly investigated, nor well understood. All agree that two and two make four, but few are

agreed as to the principles or forms which constitute beauty: the one is obvious to common capacities, but the other requires accuracy of discernment, thought, and discrimination; it is neither obvious to common capacities, nor even to men of superior abilities, and the vagueness of opinion so common in these matters will be readily accounted for on this ground.

If we trace this qualification to its source, it will probably be found to consist in a due perception of propriety, in whatever it regards; and the principles of taste will be those forms of things, which are the best adapted to the end for which they exist. Besides, as whatever is most proper, must ever be most beautiful, I am led to think that my definition will be found both comprehensive and complete; this opinion will be further corroborated if we reflect, that those people are most commonly said to possess the best taste, whose minds are able to discern the greatest number of proprieties in any given object, and that those things are the most beautiful which offer the greatest number of beauties or proprieties to the speciator.

Keeping this idea in view, and reflecting on the multitude of proprieties which exist in different things, and in each in proportion, as we behold them in different lights; if we further consider the diversity of feelings and perceptions, imaginations, judgments, habits, and modes of thinking in men, and the varied shades of each of these; if to these considerations, we add others on the scarcity of men who think at all, or at any rate, who employ their thoughts on abstract reasonings, we shall not merely be no way surprised, that they are neither actually agreed on, nor well understood, amongst mankind; but we shall wonder that that they are so well agreed on as they really are.

It is not impossible, Mr. Editor, but from some one of these causes, the simple definition of taste, and of the principles of taste, just now given, may be strongly controverted, or utterly denied. I am not so strongly wedded to my own opinions, but I can retract them on receiving better, and shall be glad to see those of some of your correspondents on this subject. The investigation of them, I think, to be rather uncommon, than difficult, and rather requiring perseverance and observation, than great talents. Mr. Burke, as your reviewer has observed, in speaking of Mr. Knight's Essay, rather behold things in the gross, than sifts them to their origin; hence he often becomes confused, and to appearance incorrect: whilst Mr. Knight labours under a certain obscurity which prevents his work from being of the use which it otherwise might.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Epitome.

SIR,

HAVING observed the attention you bestow on every subject connected with increasing the comforts or conveniences of mankind, I am induced to beg your insertion of the following hint respecting an important branch of rural economy, the raising of fences.

It is well known, that to raise white-thorn quicksets, it is necessary to bury the haws or seeds, for one year previous to sowing; as they naturally remain two years in the ground before the appearance of the shoot. Now, as obtaining plants one year after sowing, is essentially necessary to equalize the varying supplies of different seasons, I would recommend a practice frequently resorted to in the neighbourhood of Norwich, for this purpose. It is this: the haws are

given to hogs, who devour them greedily, and though they seem to crack them in eating, it is found by experience, that such is not the case. The hog-sty is previously made clean, their excrement containing the haws is carefully preserved, and at the proper season committed to the ground, when its stomach and intestines are found to have had such an effect on them, as to cause them to vegetate the succeeding, instead of the second year. So that by a judicious attention to this circumstance, the inconveniences of a scanty season may be completely avoided, at the will of the nurseryman.

Improvements in rural and domestic economy, being of such importance to this country, at the present moment; I feel gratified in communicating a useful hint, for the information of such of your readers, as chuse to avail themselves of it, and shal be glad to meet with similar ones, from such of your correspondents as have leisure to make them.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

R. S.

Walworth, November 5th, 1805.

THE NEW PATENTS.

MR. W. KENT'S, *of Plymouth, for an Improvement in Candlesticks, for the Prevention of accidental Fires in the Use of Candles.*

[Dated July 2, 1805.]

This invention consists in the addition of a rim to the common large chamber candlestick, by means of which it is capable of holding water, and of being conveniently removed with the water therein: there is also a guard, made of glass or horn, (in the manner of the cylindrical glasses to Argand's lamps) which without destroying the light, conducts the sparks into the water, and also prevents the danger of curtains, clothes, or other articles communicating (sideways) with the candle. The guard is made to take off occasionally. There is also a conical socket, by which the slide or lifter is avoided, in order that the candle may, in its burning down to the socket, meet with no obstruction in instantly dropping into the water, and be thereby quite extinguished (though the parties may have fallen asleep).

Mr. J. ROWNTREE'S *for a new Improvement in the Construction of Water Closets.*

[Dated Dec. 13, 1790.]

This invention consists of such a disposition or application of the several parts necessary to complete the same, that the whole apparatus is capable of being moved together, and is what is termed a portable water closet. It has all the advantages, in respect to the prevention of the ill smell or stench which is found in fixed water closets, and may be made for the purposes of sick rooms, on such a scale as not to occupy more space, or to be more incumbrance than a common night chair. In these closets the reservoir for the water, which may either be hot, cold, or medicated, is fixed in the same piece of furniture as the bason and soil-receiver, which latter is so fitted to the soil-pipe from the bason, that it may be taken away and replaced at pleasure. The stench is prevented from getting out of the receiver, by means of the soil pipes from the

bason forming an air-tight junction with it, either by having the end of the pipe immersed in water, or some proper fluid, or otherwise made close by flanches, insition, &c. This secures it on the outside of the bason. The stench is prevented from getting through the opening of the bason by any of the water-stops, or stink-traps, now in use.

Messrs. HOBSON'S *and* SYLVESTER'S, *of Sheffield, for a Method of manufacturing Zinc into Wire, and into Vessels and Utensils, for Culinary and other Purposes.*

[Dated April 29, 1805.]

Zinc, which has heretofore been called a semi-metal, because it is not malleable, and scarcely capable of extension, by mechanical means, at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, or at those heats which are usually applied in forging or extending the metals called entire metals, is by the processes of this method, capable of being extended by hammering, laminating, wire-drawing, pressing, stamping, or by the other well-known methods of treating the entire metals, provided the said zinc be kept during the said operations, at or about a certain heat, hereafter mentioned. Or in other cases, that zinc shall have been annealed by exposure to such a degree of heat as is alluded to above. The operations are conducted in the following manner, with variations according to circumstances, or to the sizes or kinds of things required to be made, and which are easily ascertained by those accustomed to work in metals. The zinc is cast into ingots, or thick plates, in the usual manner, of such a figure and magnitude as may best suit the intended purposes, and the best form for making wire, is that of a cylinder. These ingots, when intended to be mechanically wrought or worked, are then to be heated to a temperature, between the degrees of 210 and 300, or thereabouts, according to the scale of Fahrenheit. For wire, it is most convenient, that the cast cylinders be extended between rollers, at the above temperature, till their lengths have been increased to about four times; and afterwards, the same may be drawn through the wire plates, without farther heating or annealing, unless the pieces should be very thick. Plates of zinc may be made by working it from the ingot between rollers, at the temperature aforesaid; and those plates may be hammered into vessels, for culinary or other purposes, by the same treatment as is applied to other metals, taking care to heat, or to anneal the zinc at proper times, during the operation. When it is necessary to unite plates of zinc together, the same is performed by the use of a solder, consisting of two parts tin, and one part zinc, or thereabouts, more or less, according to the hardness and fusibility required in the same, or the common glazier's solder may be used and applied for the same purpose.

Mr. MARSLAND'S, *for an Improvement in the Process of dying Silk, Woollen, Worsted, Mohair, Fur, Hair, Cotton, and Linen, as well in a manufactured, as in a raw State.*

[Dated July 19, 1805.]

The nature of this invention consists in the extraction of the air from a vessel containing the silk, woollen, &c. which are to be dyed, and, consequently, from such silk, woollen, &c. and applying to them, all or any of such liquid, materials, as are used in dying the same, while the air is so extracted from them. The more completely the air is extracted, the more perfect the operation will be.

The articles to be dyed, must be put into a vessel called a receiver, which must be perfectly air-tight, by fastening down the lid or other cover to the aperture, through which the articles are put into the receiver; then, by means of a common air pump, connected with the receiver, the air must be extracted from it, and from the articles to be dyed, contained therein. Such liquid materials used in dying, are then to be introduced, care being taken that no air, or as little air as possible, be admitted into the receiver. The articles to be dyed are then to remain in the receiver, till they be sufficiently impregnated with the intended colour. A lid, or grated bars of wood, must be placed within the receiver, to prevent the articles which are to be dyed from rising above the surface of the liquor.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF LORD VISCOUNT NELSON, DUKE OF BRONTE, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Come, come; no time for lamentation now
Nor much more cause; Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd
A life heroic: to his enemies
——— hath left years of mourning
And lamentation:—to Israel
Honour hath left, and freedom:——
To himself and father's house eternal fame.

Milton's Samson's Agonist.

HORATIO, Lord Viscount Nelson, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Rector of Burnham Thorpe, a small living in the county of Norfolk, in the parsonage-house of which parish our hero was born, Sept. 29, 1758. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Suckling, a descendant of Sir John Suckling, a poet and loyalist in the reign of Charles the First, and granddaughter of Sir Charles Turner, of Warham, in this county, by his lady the sister of Sir Robert Walpole, in consequence of which consanguinity to the family of that great statesman he was christened Horatio.

He was placed early at the school of North Walsham, from whence, however, he was taken at the age of twelve years by his uncle, Captain Suckling, who made him midshipman aboard the Raisonable of sixty-four guns, of which he had then the command.

This was at a period when a misunderstanding subsisted between our court and that of Spain respecting the Falkland Islands, which however terminated without hostilities; and young Nelson returned to his friends in Norfolk.

In 1773, a voyage of discovery was undertaken towards the north pole, of which the Hon. Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, had the command, and Captain, now Admiral Lutwidge, was the second.

Special orders were issued from the admiralty that no boys should be admitted on board either of the ships; but the enterprising spirit of young Nelson, burning to be engaged in an expedition so arduous and honourable, earnestly entreated Capt. Lutwidge to enrol him in his ship's crew as his coxswain, which, after some difficulty, was granted. It is well known that this voyage was extremely perilous, and that the ships were at one time completely hemmed in amongst fields of

ice, which presented an immense and dismal appearance of destruction as far as the eye could extend its view. One day young Nelson, seeing at a distance a large white bear, descended unperceived from the ship's side with a musket, and went in chase of the monster: which he followed over numerous hills of ice and streams, which descended from their sides, where they were broken. After a long chase he shot the bear, and had to drag the carcase to the ship which took him many hours to accomplish. In the mean time the youth was missing, and many inquiries were made, but fruitlessly, to the great concern of Capt. Lutwidge, and the crew, with all of whom he was a particular favourite, as well for his activity, as his generosity. At length he was descried from the mast-head, dragging his prey, by a sailor, who hastily descended with the intelligence; and several hastened to his assistance. When he came on board, the Captain asked him how he could engage in so dangerous a pursuit, and risk his life for such an object, to whom he answered, "that he wanted the skin for his father."

Soon after his return to England in October of that year, he obtained a situation on board the Seahorse, of twenty guns, commanded by the brave Captain Farmer, who was afterwards blown up in the Quebec frigate.

In 1777 he was passed as lieutenant, and at the same time was appointed second of the Lowestoffe frigate, in which ship he sailed to Jamaica, where his ever-enterprising disposition prompted him to solicit the command of a schooner, which belonged to the Lowestoffe as a tender. In this small vessel he circumnavigated the island, and made himself a complete pilot in those seas.

When Admiral Parker obtained the Jamaica station, in 1778, he appointed Mr. Nelson third lieutenant of his flag-ship the Bristol, in which he came by rotation to be first. The year following he was made post captain by that veteran commander; and the first ship for which he was commissioned as captain was the Hinchinbrooke.

About this time the arrival of Count D'Estaing at Martinico spread an alarm throughout the British Islands, and excited no small fears for the safety of Jamaica. Every exertion was made to put that important island into the best possible state of defence to resist an enemy daily expected in great force. In this exigency Captain Nelson, whose services were well known and appreciated, was immediately entrusted both by the Governor General Dalling, and Admiral Parker, with the command of the batteries at Port Royal, the most important station in the island. To be so entrusted is a proof in what high estimation his military talents were held, as well as his personal courage. Prominent indeed must have been the character, and splendid the services, that could have recommended a young man of twenty-two, from the naval department, to the management and defence of a military post, on which the safety of so valuable a colony essentially depended.

When this immediate apprehension had subsided, Captain Nelson was sent on an expedition, with Major Polson, against Fort Juan, on the river St. John, in the Gulph of Mexico.

This river is extremely difficult of navigation, but the destruction of the fort was considered of considerable moment, as in time of war the commerce of Jamaica was much annoyed from thence.

On his arrival in the river, Captain Nelson quitted his ship, and proceeded with the boats one hundred miles up the river, where he

stormed and carried a strong outpost of the enemy, situated on an island, and turned the guns of the Spaniards upon themselves. Major Polson in his report to Governor Dalling, bore the warmest testimony to the skill and valour of Captain Nelson on this occasion; and acknowledged that to his brave colleague, the reduction of the fort was principally owing.

His health was so greatly affected by this service, that he was obliged to return to England, in the Lion, commanded by Captain, now the gallant Admiral Cornwallis.

In August 1781, he was appointed to the command of the Albemarle on the North Sea station, where his constitution received a very severe attack. At the close of the year following, he was sent with a convoy to New York, where he joined the fleet under the command of Sir Samuel Hood, whom he accompanied to the West Indies, and continued employed in active service there, till the conclusion of the peace, when he returned to England.

In the spring of 1784, he obtained the command of the Boreas frigate, in which he sailed to the Leeward Islands, where in 1787, he married Frances Herbert Nesbit, widow of Dr. Nesbit, of the Island of Nevis, and daughter of William Herbert, esq. senior judge, and niece of Mr. Herbert, president of that island. The bride on this occasion, was given away by Prince William Henry, now Duke of Clarence.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

ADVERSARIA:

Literary, Philosophical, and Miscellaneous.

LITERARY.

MR. GLADWIN, the celebrated author of the Persian Moonshee, and other valuable works on eastern literature, has lately, after many years study and labour, assisted by many of the most learned native orientalists, completed his Persian Dictionary; which, besides a number of words omitted in those of Richardson or Meninski, contains above thirty thousand words, with examples from the best poets and philologists, the Jehangiri Borhan Kata, and other dictionaries. From Mr. Gladwin's intimate knowledge of the terms used in the courts of law, the diplomatic, civil and military departments, this work will be deemed an acceptable present both by the young cadet or writer going to India, and to the critical student in our own country. Mr. Gladwin has also prepared illustrations of the Bostan, Beharistan, Ayàr-danush, and the letters of Abul Fazl, adapted to the use of the students at Fort William, for the press. He has also commenced printing the Gulistan of Sadi, in the original Persian, with a literal version, and a complete analysis of every word, Arabic and Persian, occurring in that celebrated work. It will form a large quarto volume, and is printed at the Calcutta Hindostanee press, with a new fount of Arabic and Persian types expressly cast for the work.

Mr. WOLTHAM, director of the public hydraulic works at Cuxhaven, has lately published a work, entitled, The Theory and Description of a Ventilator, for airing vessels, vaults, mines, coal pits, &c. with some remarks on airing vessels and goods suspected of infection.

Mr. CUMMING will shortly pub-

lish a new edition of Feltham's Resolves, moral, political, and divine.

An account of the travels of Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, between the Tropics, will be published early in December, in one volume foolscap octavo.

The second volume of Mr. PRATT'S complete edition of the works of Bishop, has lately made its appearance, the third may be expected about Christmas. A volume is published quarterly, and the whole work will be completed in about ten.

A dramatic poem on the death of SOCRATES is in the press, and will shortly be given to the world:—A noble and interesting subject: we heartily wish the writer success.

Mr. SAVAGE has just published the second edition, with considerable additions, of Reinhard's concise History of the present State of the Commerce of Great Britain.

Mr. JOHN JANUS WATT will shortly publish, An Encyclopœdia of Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Botany, Chemistry, Natural History, &c. it will form a small octavo volume.

Mr. LUXMOORE, Surgeon Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, &c. will shortly publish a treatise on Hernia Humoralis, and Remarks on Opacity of the Cornea; elucidated by cases.

The Rev. Dr. LETTICE'S work on Artificial Memory, announced in this work a few months ago, may be expected to appear about the commencement of the ensuing year.

Mr. SHEE has just published a second edition of his Rhymes on Art, with a new Preface and additional Notes.

A second edition of the Miniature may be expected by and by, considerably altered, improved, and corrected.

The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature, for 1804, may be expected during the present month.

Mr. HOWARD will shortly publish a new edition of his Practical Observations on the natural history and cure of the Venereal disease.

Sir H. ENGLEFIELD is preparing a new edition of his Walk through Southampton, with considerable additions.

Dr. COX has in the press, a new edition of his Practical Observations on Insanity.

The History of Litchfield, by the Rev. Mr. HARWOOD, will be published about Christmas, much enlarged from his original design.

The Bishop of Landaff is printing a new edition of his Defence of Christianity, and Apology for the Bible in one volume octavo; to which will be added, two sermons in defence of revealed religion. We hope that he will alter the title of his useful work in defence of the Bible, as we have heard it insinuated that he would not have made use of the word "Apology," had he thought his cause capable of admitting a better. We hope he will no longer afford an opportunity for such despicable cavilling, when it can so easily be obviated.

The Chemical and Mineralogical Dictionary of Messrs. A. and C. AIKIN, may be expected in the course of a few days.

A new edition of Mr. JOHN BELL, of Autermony's Travels from St. Petersburgh to various parts of Asia, is in the press.

A volume of travels in Germany and Italy, by Mr. LEMAISTRE, author of a Rough Sketch of Modern Paris, may be expected by and by.

The Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud. In a Series of Letters from a Gentleman at Paris to a Nobleman in London, written during the months of Au-

gust, September, and October, 1805, may be shortly expected to make its appearance.

Mr. MORRISON has in the press a work, entitled, An Examination into the Principles of what is commonly called the Brunonian System of Physic, introductory to a series of Aphorisms on Life and Mind, Health and Disease; with an attempt to form a more simple and philosophical arrangement of diseases upon the present state of our knowledge of the human frame.

Mr. ACCUM has in the press a second edition of his practical essay on the Analysis of Minerals; exemplifying the best methods of analysing Ores, Earths, Stones, Inflammable Fossils, and Mineral Substances in general; forming a familiar compendium of instruction to enable any person to examine the products of his own land, or such as are met with in travels, excursions, &c.

Mr. MORRISON, of Perth, has announced his intention of publishing a work under the title of Bibliotheca Sacra, or a Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, explaining the various terms, doctrines, histories, characters, ordinances, institutions, laws, precepts, and figures, in the sacred oracles; it will be published in nine parts, forming two volumes octavo, and will be illustrated with a set of maps entirely new.

Mr. E. D. CLARKE has a volume in the press, entitled, Mineralogy, or an easy and simple method of arranging the substances of the mineral kingdom, into classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties, according to their distribution on the surface of the globe.

Dr. AIKIN will shortly publish a work entitled, Geographical Delineations, or a compendious view of the natural and political state of all parts of the globe; it will extend to two small octavo volumes.

A new edition of Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, by Mrs. CHAPONE, will shortly make its appearance, preceded by a life of the author.

J. C. DAVIE, Esq. has in the press, Travels in South America, in letters addressed to the late Mr. Yorke, of Taunton Dean.

A Treatise on the Action of Assumpsit, including the cases and determinations in the courts of common law, on all contracts and agreements not under seal, is in preparation by S. COMYN, Esq. of the Middle Temple.

The War of the Bridal Ring, an heroic comic poem, in five cantos, from the pen of Mr. HUNT will shortly appear.

Mr. RUSHTON, of Liverpool, will publish a volume of poems in the course of a few weeks.

The Rev. EDWARD NARES' Bampton Lectures, containing a view of the evidences of Christianity, at the close of what has been called the Age of Reason, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr. JAMIESON, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, proposes to publish by subscription, in two quarto volumes, an Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language.

Mr. RD. WISTON, of Leicester, is printing a Natural History of Strawberries, with some improvements in their cultivation: Mr. W. it will be recollected, is the author of several works on agriculture and gardening.

Mr. CRABB, of Bremen, is engaged in compiling a critical Grammatical Dictionary of the German and English Languages, the leading object of which is, to define and elucidate by examples, the various acceptations of all the words extant in the two languages respectively, so as to be a guide for the choice of proper idioms, in translating from either language.

The Rev. Mr. REYNELL, author of a Manual of the Psalms, has a

volume of Parochial Discourses in the Press: they are principally on the advent of Christ.

The sixth volume of the Asiatic Annual Register (for 1804) will shortly appear.

Professor SCOTT, of Aberdeen, is preparing for publication, a work, entitled, Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, or an Analysis of the Powers of the Human Understanding, with a view to ascertaining the principles of rational logic.

Mrs. MARGARET LEE proposes to publish by subscriptionin two octavo volumes, the History of the Isle of Man, from the earliest accounts.

A new morning paper has commenced its career during this month, under the title of the Morning Star. Its political principles are understood to be those which govern the leading members of what is denominated the new opposition.

Mr. MACKONCHIE, of Balypoor, near Calicut, proposes publishing a large work on the theory and practice of naval architecture; also political and commercial strictures on the comparative state of naval architecture in Great Britain and India. This work will also contain a plan for improving the timber trade of India, so as to obviate the increasing scarcity of that article in England, and render her independent of the northern nations of Europe, for the means of supporting her navy.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

It is usual, in the construction of electrical machines, to have the collecting points firmly fixed, so that on the least error in the motion of the globe or plates they scratch and injure the glass. To obviate this inconvenience, Mr. SINGER places the points in a cylindrical wire, terminated by smooth wooden balls, the diameter of which is less than the length of the points. This wire is moveable on its axis, by means of a spring socket annexed to the stem, which enters the conductor. In this manner the points may be placed at any required elevation, so that the danger of scratching the glass is effectually obviated by the balls coming in contact with the glass, whilst the points are kept at a little distance.

Dr. VALLI having left some soup, in which were a few grains of the red nitrate of mercury, exposed to the open air for the space of four months, found it to exhibit no sign of putrefaction. He repeated the experiment for a month longer in the height of summer, with similar effect.

The following is recommended as a simple method of making tubes of elastic gum, or caoutchouc: split a stick of cane of the required dimension, and apply the two sections together, with a slip of whalebone interposed between them. Cut the elastic gum into slips proper to twist over the prepared cane so as completely to cover it; then beat the surface till the caoutchouc completely cohere all round, and form one uniform coating. After it has become cold, withdraw the whalebone from between the pieces of cane, when the latter may be readily withdrawn from under its covering, and the tube left as desired. We are well aware of the cohesion of warmed caoutchouc, but think that the above method may be liable to many objections, the principal of which is, that there would be many interstices in the new-formed tube: it is, however, well worth trial, and complete success would be highly desirable in many points of view.

M. Van Mons states, that if lead ashes be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of dilute nitric acid, assisted by a gentle heat, and the solution be filtered, and then precipitated by chalk, brought to an impalpable powder by levigation, the

precipitate, when washed and dried, will be the purest and most beautiful ceruse possible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The little comet discovered by M. Borward, the 20th October, in the morning, was perceived on the same day, and in the same hour, by Jean Louis Pons, porter at the Observatory of Marseilles.—"This is the 95th," says Lalande, "which we know, according to the list in my astronomy. It is the 4th discovered by M. Pons; and I solicit the government to encourage him by a gratuity. Astronomy is deficient in respect of comets."

The Literary and Philosophical Society at Newcastle upon Tyne, in its twelfth year's report, has published a resolution, which, if adopted by other institutions, might be productive of mutual advantage. The following is the resolution to which we allude:

"That the subscribers to the public library at North Shields (and to other similar institutions which shall afford an equal accommodation to the members of the Newcastle Society) shall be admitted to the rooms without introduction, on producing to the librarian a certificate of their being members of such institutions."

Mechanics have lately been enriched with a curious invention by M. Desquinemare, the author of a composition for rendering linen and other stuffs impermeable to air and water. He has named it *Panemore*, from three Greek words, expressive of its peculiar quality of being moved by every wind. This contrivance is a kind of globe, placed on the top of a mast, on which it always turns round with the wind. In consequence of the ingenious calculation of the curves, which this machine presents in all its points, the rotatory motion is always in the same direction, be that of the winds as it may: their utmost violence, instead of being detrimental to its action, only augments its power. It likewise possesses this advantage, that its means increase in a cubic ratio when the wind doubles its velocity, and that by doubling the surface of the machine, its power is increased eight fold. It is impossible to enumerate the uses to which this invention may be applied. To give a decisive and experimental demonstration of the justness of his theory, the contriver has made the first application of it to the ascension of water. By this new method he raises the water from a well twenty yards in depth, in the court of the water-proof cloth-manufactory at Paris, where this curious experiment may be seen. He has likewise applied it to the bruising of grain as food for animals, and purposes to employ it for grinding corn, for making oil, for the use of light-houses, the effect of which will be greatly increased by the rotatory motion of the lights. He considers it as a powerful assistant in the navigation of rivers; and, in general, it will form a very economical substitute for the labour of animals and men in all machinery which do not require periodical attendance. The inventor farther presumes, that it will serve for an accurate anemometer, by which the force of the wind may be precisely measured.

From various experiments made in Germany, it appears that the bark of the species of service-tree, called by Linnæus, *Sorbus Aucuparia*, is well adapted to the tanning of leather; and that six pounds of this bark, collected in autumn, furnishes as much tanning matter as seven pounds of oak-bark. The leather subjected to these experiments was of very good quality. The berries of this tree, which serve only to please the eye, or as

food for birds, may likewise be applied to a very useful purpose. An ardent spirit, of very excellent quality, may be extracted from them. For this purpose, let the berries remain on the tree till they are perfectly ripe, and even till they have been a little pinched by the frost. When they are gathered, put them into a tub, and pound them with a large wooden pestle. Pour boiling water upon them, and stir the whole. When the heat has fallen to twenty or twenty-two degrees of Reaumur's thermometer, add to the mass a quantity of yeast, sufficient to produce a strong fermentation. You may know when it is over by the froth which begins to fall to the bottom of the vessel, and when a lighted candle held over it is not extinguished. The whole is then subjected to distillation. The spirit produced from it has a strong, and not very unpleasant taste. This, however, may easily be taken away by means of charcoal, reduced to powder, and eight pounds of which are employed for two hundred and eighty quarts of spirit. Barrel it, and close it up well, shaking the vessel three or four times a day, for two or three days; then filtre the liquor, and distil it again. The spirit obtained by this second distillation is perfectly limpid, and has a very pleasant taste and smell. Twelve pounds of the berries yield two quarts of spirit. The produce of each tree is about twelve pounds, so that the value of a plantation of any extent may easily be calculated. The pulp which remains after distillation affords excellent nourishment for cattle.

In the spring of 1805 the extremities of the branches of the cherry-trees, in a certain district of France, were attacked by a multitude of small insects; the leaves curled up together, and became withered. On opening the leaves a great number of ants were found, which, jointly with the insect which began the havoc, completed the destruction of the branch. Recourse was had to the smoke of tobacco, previously taking the precaution to cover the trees. This method was three times employed, but always without success. The plum-trees, attacked by the same insects did not lose their fruit like the cherry-trees, but the animals covered them with the greater rapidity, and without leaving any hopes of being able to extirpate them by cutting off the ends of the branches, as had been done with the cherry-trees. With those trees whose stems were not very high, the following remedy was found efficacious. After being abundantly watered, the trunk was covered with ashes; the insects were destroyed, and the ants quitted the tree; but with lofty trees this method is impracticable.

M. Achard's process for extracting sugar from the beet-root was so expensive that no advantage could be expected from it for ordinary uses. M. Hermstädt, a celebrated chemist of Berlin, has discovered a method more easily executed, and by means of which it is expected that sugar will be produced at a rate considerably cheaper than that of the West Indies. It is as follows: after pounding the beet-roots in a mortar, subject them to the press, to extract the juice, which is then put into vessels, and clarified with lime, like that of the sugar-cane. This operation being completed, evaporate it to the consistence of syrup; leave the liquor to become cold, when you obtain raw sugar of a dark colour, and the syrup, which is left at the bottom of the vessel, may be applied to various purposes of domestic economy. From 100lbs. of raw sugar you obtain by the first refining 80lbs. of a well-crystallized sugar, inferior neither in quality nor whiteness to that of the West Indies. Two days

are sufficient for accomplishing the whole operation.

PHTHISICAL DISPENSARY.

Whilst we are ever ready to announce the establishment of institutions calculated to diffuse knowledge amongst mankind, we are unwilling to omit that of useful ones, or of such as contribute to alleviate the sufferings of human nature. Of the latter kind is the establishment of Dispensaries, the many and great advantages of which in administering relief to the sick poor, are abundantly manifest, by the great encrease of these institutions, and by the encouragement and support they meet with by all classes of people. It is, however, a lamentable, but a well known fact, that the poorer part of the community, when afflicted with those insidious and nearly hopeless complaints of the lungs, usually termed consumption, in consequence of being excluded from the benefit of Dispensaries, and utterly rejected from the principal of our hospitals; or from the discouragement or inattention, they experience from their medical attendants, are usually left to linger out the short remainder of their days, with no other consolations, than those afforded by their flattering and insidious destroyers; when there is little doubt, but by timely and judicious assistance, many of them might be rescued from an early grave.

Under these impressions, we are happy to announce the establishment of a Dispensary in Chancery-lane, solely dedicated to the treatment of consumptive complaints, under the immediate patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the fostering care of Mr. Wilberforce, and many other gentlemen of the first respectability. DR. REECE, well known as the author of a treatise on consumption, which demonstrates much knowledge of these complaints, and who is one of the first writers of the present day, who has dared to stem the torrent of popular opinion as to their incurability, has been appointed physician, and WM. ROBERTS, Esq. Chancery-lane, surgeon. And though the institution is only a few months old, yet we understand, that many people have already experienced benefit from their skill and attention. We heartily wish it success, feeling confident, that there are many cases of consumptive affection, at present under the control of medical skill; and that besides being imperfectly known and worse distinguished, there is much to be learned in these diseases, which will by and by be elicited by gentlemen, who chuse to make them the more particular objects of their attention.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

DR. Rush is preparing a complete edition of his medical works, which will be comprised in three volumes octavo; it will appear in the present year.

Dr. Hutchinson of Philadelphia, is writing a treatise on ulcers, particularly those of the lower extremities, which is expected soon to make its appearance.

A new society has been formed by the medical gentlemen of Savannah, during the course of the last year. It is entitled the Georgia Medical Society: Dr. Jones is president.

Two charts illustrative of the

country near the southern streams of the Mississippi are preparing by M. de Moisere, who is resident on the land which he profe ses to delineate and describe. One of them contains the country lying between New Orleans and the Bay of St. John, exhibiting the fortifications, suburbs, and other remarkable circumstances. The other, a view of the city of New Orleans and its environs.

Dr. Redman Coxe has published three numbers of the Philadelphia Medical Museum: it is published quarterly, and four of them will form a convenient volume. It is divided into two heads, original communications, and a medical and philosophical register.

An association has been formed at Natches, under the title of the Mississippi Society, for the dissemination of useful knowledge. It was begun in 1803, and they have now framed the plan and bye laws for its establishment and government. The legislature of the Mississipi district have granted them an act for their incorporation, and the society already consists of between thirty and forty regular, besides several corresponding members, chosen in different states. The president is Dr. N. W. Jones, and their secretary Dr. J. Grives.

DENMARK.

The Norwegian Society of Sciences at Copenhagen, as sole legatee of the late councellor Hammer, inherits a valuable collection of books, manuscripts, subjects of natural history, &c. with the sum of about 20,000 crowns. A third of the interest of this capital, is destined to encrease the collection; and the other two-thirds, to be employed in perfecting the natural history of Norway.

The government have undertaken a department for public instruction, and the duke of Augustenbourg is named as president.

FRANCE.

The Museum of Natural History at Bordeaux has lately been consderably encr ased by the exertions of M. Rodriques as founder and administrator, and who has procured them, either by his unremitted researches in the department des Landes and the Lower Pyrenees, or in a recent journey which he undertook to Paris, these objects which he acquired are all placed in the exhibition gallery, partly amongst the former collections, and partly in four new rooms, lately added to those already in use.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the editor of the Moniteur, by M. Basquiat, president of the canton of Saint Séver in the department des Landes, from whence it is dated.

"As you were pleased to mention in a former paper that two packages of plants, from New Holland, were entrusted to my care for the purpose of being naturalised in this department, by her majesty the empress; I beg your insertion of the following notice of their present state. The plants, amounting to fifty in number, and forming twenty-one species or varieties, have all of them succeeded, and are in a flourishing condition; the greater part of them are already committed to the natural soil; and they had in the month of April last, in the space of four or five months acquired three times the size they had when sent to me. The two Metrosderos Citrinella, and the Eucalyplus, have already grown four feet and a half high, with a proportionate increase in their branches, and the others are not less handsome in their appearance. All of them, which are of the forest tree kind, give great reason to hope, that they will speedily bear the rigor of our winters in open and exposed situations."

The example of the French go-

vernment, in this respect, is highly deserving imitation by our own, as unknown and unthought of advantage might be the result. Let the British be taught the value of naturalising plants or trees, and they will speedily outstrip their neighbours; as they are every way calculated to excel them. They are richer, possess more solid sense, are more persevering, and much less futile in planning than the French; besides, the superiority of our maritime communication renders it much easier for us to beat them than at first sight may be apparent.

M. Despiau has obtained in France a patent for an Improvement in weaving. This invention renders it unnecessary for the workman to throw the shuttle with his hand, according to the usual method. The following is the mode of proceeding. The weaver when he sets his foot on the treddles to open the warp, at the same time moves two springs, placed on each side of the loom, by which the shuttle is thrown, at the moment when the frame is moved back, as far as it ought to be. His hands therefore remain at liberty, and he can pull back the frame, either alternately with one or the other, or with both hands at once, when he wishes to make the texture closer. The experiments made on this loom have proved that a weaver may work a longer time at it, and with much less fatigue than at the loom with the ordinary shuttle.

M. Rose has discovered that a concentrated decoction of the root of elecampane (*Inula Helenium*) deposits, after standing some hours, a white powder, which is a new substance; in appearance it resembles starch, but differs from it both in its principle, and in its manner of comporting itself with other bodies. This substance in general is insoluble in cold water: triturated with this liquid cold, it forms a white milky liquor which soon deposits a heavy white powder that floats on the top of clear and limpid water. It dissolves well in boiling water, a complete solution being obtained by one part of the powder with four parts of boiling water. From the different experiments made with the species of farina extracted from the root of elecampane, it results, that it is neither starch nor gum; but a peculiar vegetable substance, which holds an intermediate rank between these two substances. It is probable that it exists in a great variety of other vegetables, and that several products, which have hitherto been looked upon as starch, are of the same nature as this farina.

GERMANY.

Canova has lately undertaken a journey to Vienna for the purpose of placing a mausoleum of the Archduchess Christiana, which he had executed at Rome in the church of the Augustins.

ITALY.

The Typographic Society of Pisa, announced sometime ago new and splendid editions of the works of Dante, Petrare, Acirosto, and Tasso. The first delivery of this magnificient undertaking has already made its appearance; and contains the works of Dante in three volumes, large folio, printed on vellum, and ornamented with a portrait of the poet, engraved by Morghen.

Another Typographic Society established at Milan, announces a new and elegant edition of all the classic Italian authors who have flourished from the year 1200 to 1700. Each volume to be ornamented with a portrait, and the work to be executed under the auspices of the Italian government.

It is said that the Apostolic Chamber, has, to the great joy of the lovers of antiquities, taken the resolution of cleaning the coliseum

both within and without, so as to disclose the arena and the staircases to view. The success of the last excavation round the triumphal arches of Septimus Severus and Constantine, has undobtedly given origin to the present undertaking.

In consequence of the reports made to the Neapolitan government on the present state of the celebrated ruins of the ancient city of Pæstum, and particularly of the largest of the three grand temples, which in consequence of having been struck by lightning, was threatened with falling into ruins; orders have been issued for its restoration. Many obstacles has arisen to prevent the design from being carried into effect. M. Senatti, the counsellor of state, charged with the department of fine arts, sent Don Felix Nicolassi, superintendant general of excavations of antiquities of the kingdom, to Pstum about the end of last year, to remove the rubbish from the largest, to examine it, and to consider of the best means of restoring it. The superintendant, with the architect Don Antonio Bonucci, having proceeded thither for the purpose, and having agreed on the plan, it was laid before the government and appoved of; and the result has been, that it was happily carried into execution during the present year. During his residence at Pstum, and the execution of the operation for removing the ruins of this magnificient monument, M. Nicolassi made several excavations with great success: he found in many tombs, which he discovered a great number of arms in bronze, of the most perfect and beautiful sculpture, and highly interesting on account of their antiquity; many vases in bronze, and of exquisite workmanship, were discovered; others were also found in terra cotta (terre cuite) beautiful, both as to form and design. In short, a great number of instruments civil and military, sacred and profane, were again brought to light. An account and exact description of this tomb, and its contents, together with the paintings found on its walls, will be presented to the world; and the excavations being to be continued, the result will likewise be made public.

A distinguished literary character of Naples having published an account of his descent to Pompeia, since the new excavation commenced under the auspices of the Queen, we present our readerswith the following brief notice of its contents.

"In an excavation commenced about seven years ago, but which was resumed this winter, the capital of a pilaster was brought to view, and at that time was supposed to belong to a lateral front of a grand gateway; and proceeding farther this year, the one corresponding to it has also been discovered; its iron hinges have already been transferred to the museum at Portici. The dwelling to which this gateway leads, is convenient and beautiful, rich in paintings and mosaics: it is enclosed by a handsome wall the joints of which fit so nicely, and the cement so well concealed, as to cause it to resemble a solid mass. The entrance is twelve palms long and ten wide, and leads to a court, whose walls are covered with stucco of various colours. The capitals and the cornishes are in high preservation, and the author remarked a rose on one of them, which might be esteemed a chef d'œuvre of art. All the apartments are adorned with paintings on a red, blue, or yellow ground; they also contained small columns entwined with flowers together with candelabra, and ornaments of exquisite taste. On the left are two apartments, probably those of the master and mistress of the mansion, in which the painter has given the reins to his imagination; but a dance of naked personages, with a bird

pecking at a basket of figs, excelled any thing the author saw. In the middle of the court is a cistern, the *Implavium* of the Romans, and on a marble pedestal there is a young Hercules sitting on a hind, in bronze, both of which are of beautiful and highly finished workmanship: one of them may weigh about twenty, and the other forty pounds: and from the mouth of the hind, the water pours into a beautiful shell of Greek marble. Behind the pedestal is a table, the feet of which in *jaune antique* represent eagle's talons. The whole has been transferred to the museum perfectly uninjured. A lateral corridor on the right hand, conducts us to a second court, which was surrounded with a portico, as is demonstrated by octangular columns, covered with stucco, still remaining.

In one of the apartments are two Bacchantes; above the window, on the right, is an Europa painted with great taste; she is entirely nude, and seated on the bull, who rushes into the sea. Below is a young man bearing a basket of fruit, who is raising himself on tiptoe; an attitude which has given the artist an opportunity of displaying his skill to advantage. Opposite to this is a handsome female dancer, who whilst she cuts her capers, accompanies herself with cymbals: her veil, which flows elegantly behind her, has an admirable effect. In passing from this room into an adjoing hall, the author found it to contain a beautiful pavement of African marble; the cieling represented Venus between Mars and Cupid. In this hall were found a small idol in bronze, a vessel of gold weighing three ounces, a piece of gold coin, and twelve others of copper, with the head of Vespasian. In the hall, on the left, were found several paintings on wood, semi-charred, which were enchased in a kind of niche or recess. It appeared to have been a bedroom, and eight small bronze columns still remain, which support a few pieces of gilt wood, probably, the remains of a canopy. On one of the walls are two long-bearded prints, covered with robes of blue and green; they have been deposited in the museum. The kitchen contained a great number of utensils, the greater part of which are iron inlaid with silver of the most exquisite workmanship. But what most of all struck the author's attention were five paintings in fresco of candelabra on a brilliant yellow ground: they are sustained by small figures forming an admirable model of dress for all the belles of the universe. In this mansion, as in most others of antiquity, no window opened towards the street. The fragments of a car, which still remain under their proper covering, excited the author's attention, and he could plainly distinguish the axles, the wheels and even the bronze ornaments of its body. By the side of this magnificent habitation, a gate remains, which leads towards another, which if we may judge from its exterior, will prove equally rich as the one already described.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Petersburgh, says, "We have lately received some further account of the progress of the expedition commanded by Captain Krusenstern. He arrived safe at Japan, where he met with a favourable reception; and the ambassador, M. Resanof, entertains hopes that his mission will be attended with the best success.

"The academy of sciences has purchased the philosophical apparatus of M. Robertson, which is remarkable for the correctness of the instruments, and particularly those destined for electricity and galvanism.

"The aërostatic experiment which M. Robertson intended to make at a great distance from Petersburgh, has been changed on ac-

count of the bad weather into a common ascent. The wind, which in the morning had a favourable direction, carried the aëronauts with great violence towards the Baltic. They set out from the academy of arts at half after eight, and terminated their voyage at the mouth of the Neva, at about fifty paces from the sea. When M. Robertson descended with his pupil, he resolved to ascend alone in order to cross the gulf; but the peasants having drawn the ropes of the balloon too strongly to one side, the netting slipped from it, and therefore it was impossible for him to carry his design into execution. His imperial majesty was present at this ascent."

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS, EVENTS, *&c.*

ON Tuesday Nov. the 6th, a half yearly meeting of the proprietors of that national undertaking the GRAND JUNCTION CANAL took place, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, at which one hundred and fifty shareholders were present, W. Praed, Esq. in the chair. A statement of the pecuniary affairs of the company was read, with an account of the gross receipts of the tolls on the line of the canal, and on its branches since the last meeting; these were as follows viz. June, 6,288l. July, 8,988l. August, 6,182l. September, 6,711l. and October, 6,981l. total 35,160l.

An act of parliament having been obtained during the last session for making two tunnels or archways underneath the Thames, in the immediate vicinity of London, the one for foot passengers, and the other for carriages; the situations for each have been determined as follows: that, for the foot passage, a little to the north-west of the London Docks, on the north side of the river, to Rotherhithe on the opposite shore; the other to be near the ancient Horse-ferry at Limehouse and Rotherhithe. The recent establishment of the London, West and East India docks, and the commercial road on one side of the river, and of the Rotherhithe dock, the Grand Surry canal, and the Dartford road leading from Rotherhithe to London, on the other, require much greater facility than can be afforded by a ferry, and render the undertaking highly desirable, whilst its vicinity to the metropolis will prevent it from starving, like a late attempt of the kind. Measures are already taken for immediately putting the plan in execution, under the direction of engineers of the highest reputation, who entertain little doubt of their being able to accomplish it. If succesfully performed, the achievement will rival any of the most splendid works of ancient Rome; and will greatly add to the reputation of English enterprise, ingenuity, and perseverance.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the NAVAL ASYLUM held on Saturday the 16th of November, at the apartments of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in Stableyard, St. James's, it was unanimously resolved to give up that institution to government. It is His Majesty's intention to enlarge it; and the society, after settling all accounts, also give up the balance in their hands, of 2016l. for that purpose. It is also intended, to erect a monument or pillar to the memory of the first projectors of that institution. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint seven of the old directors as commissioners.

MILITARY COLLEGE. On Monday November 11th, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, attended by General Harcourt, the governor, reviewed the junior department of the Royal Military College, at Marlow. They first inspected the different branches of education in their respective halls of study; after which the gentlemen cadets being formed in battalion, were put through several manœuvres by Lieut.-Col. Butler, the commandant of the institution. Their Royal Highnesses were pleased to express great satisfaction on the occasion. The gentlemen from the senior department attended with their plans and drawings, which were likewise inspected, and met with their Royal Highnesses approbation. They afterwards partook of an elegant collation provided by the Governor.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to order that the remains of Lord Nelson shall lie in state, in the painted chamber, in Greenwich Hospital. After this ceremony is over, the corpse is to be removed, in the King's barge, to the tower, from which place the funeral will proceed, in grand procession, to St. Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Chamberlain and Dr. Moss, one of the prebends of St. Paul's, are making arrangements for the solemn interment. And Lord Hood, the governor of Greenwich Hospital, has attended at Lord Hawkesbury's office, to make the necessary arrangements for the lying in state of Lord Nelson, at the hospital. Mr. Hale, the principal clerk in the Lord Chamberlain's office, likewise attended the Secretary's office, to receive instructions for the preparations to be made for the funeral.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Editor flatters himself that this Article will be found of that Importance to the Professors and Amateurs of the Fine Arts, as to induce them to make the Monthly Epitome the principal Medium for communicating to the Public a complete Account of the various New Works in Sculpture, Painting, Engraving, &c. so that it may become a complete Repository of Intelligence in that elegant Department.

MESSRS. Boydell and Co. have offered five hundred guineas to any British artist who shall paint the best picture on the subject of the battle of Trafalgar, and the death of Lord Viscount Nelson. From which a print shall be engraved in the first style of excellence; the size and in the manner of the death of General Wolfe, at present their property; and the original picture will afterwards be presented to the admiralty, or some such appropriate public body. That all partiality may be removed from them, concerning the merits of the pictures, they mean, with respectful deference, to entreat such of the directors and visitors of "The British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom," as will allow themselves to be referred to, to determine the excellence of the performances of the different artists. The admirers of the fine arts may depend upon every kind of dispatch, compatible with excellence, in the publication of this print.

On Wednesday October the thirteenth, a new monument was opened to public view in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of General DUNDAS, who died in the West Indies during the last war. This monu-

ment, which was voted by parliament as a testimony of national gratitude for his signal military services; consists of a colossal statue of Britannia placing a wreath of laurel on the bust of the General erected on his tomb; she is also associated with Sensibility, to the right of whom is the Genius of Britain, presenting an olive branch in allusion to the object of our military exertions, the attainment of a just and honorable peace. Some military trophies are placed on the tomb, which is enriched by an alto relievo representation of Britannia in the act of protecting liberty from anarchy and hypocricy. This monument is executed by BACON, the sculptor of the colossal statue of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, lately sent to India, and of the large national monument erected to the memory of Captains HARVEY and HUTT, in Westminster Abbey.

This is a highly interesting composition, and cannot fail to charm by its simplicity, particularly if each figure be taken separately, or the groupe be taken separately, without reference to the bust. If it be considered as a whole, as a single design, it may be said to be cold, and in some degree lifeless, Britannia being in a great measure indifferent to her employment, whilst Senibility skulks behind her; and the Genius of Britain, if such be the figure at the feet of the latter, is much too infantile and insignificantly employed with its olive branch. Yet taken all together it is in our opinion, by far the most interesting monument in the Cathedral, and cannot be viewed without that kind of emotion excited by simplicity and chasteness of finishing and design; whilst the spirited execution of the bust adds not a little to the interest of the piece.

MESSRS. BOYDELL and Co. have announced their intention of publishing a portrait of the late Lord Nelson, to be engraved by Earlom from the picture lately painted by Sir William Beechy, and presented to the corporation of the city of London by the late Alderman Boydell. It will appear during the course of the ensuing month, and will afford the numerous admirers of his Lordship a favorable opportunity of procuring an undoubted likeness; the painter and the engraver, being both too well known in their respective departments to need our eulogium.

Amongst the many laudable endeavours now manifested by British artists with the desire of perpetuating the memory of our late naval hero, we are glad to announce to our readers those of Benjamin West, Esq. president of the royal academy, and of Mr. Heath, historical engraver to his majesty. The former gentleman, is painting a picture of the death of Lord Nelson in the lap of victory, to form an appropriate companion to that of General Wolfe, the well-known production of his pencil. It will be engraved by Mr. Heath the same size with that of the death of General Wolfe by Woollet, to which it will likewise form an appropriate companion. It will be brought forward as speedily as possible.

Mr. Orme has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription an engraving commemorative of the glorious victory obtained over the combined fleets of France snd Spain, on the 21st of October 1805. It will represent the fall of the immortal NELSON. The picture is now painting by W. M. Craig, Esq. from proper documents and information, and will contain portraits of the officers, in a similar style to those celebrated prints of the victories of Cape St. Vincent, and of the Nile, painted and engraved by Mr. Daniel Orme, and Mr. R. Cooper. The engraving will be ready for delivery in the beginning of June.

Mr. Barker, the well known pa-

noramic painter, has announced his intention of presenting the public with a representation of Lord Nelson's victory of the twenty-first of October.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, held in the town-hall, on Friday October the 18th, it was resolved, that a naval monument, to the memory of LORD NELSON, be erected in the centre of the area of the New Exchange Buildings, and that the memorable words of the gallant admiral in his last orders to his conquering countrymen, be inscribed on such monument, "*England expects that every man will do his duty.*" A sum amounting to nearly 4,500l. has been already subscribed, and it is every hour increasing.

Mr. Orme has an interesting work on Italian scenery, and representing the manners, customs, and amusements of the different Italian states, nearly ready for publication. The same gentleman is also preparing a large portrait of the Emperor of Russia on horseback, and a bust of the late Lord Nelson.

The Life of George Morland, embellished with his portrait, and a series of plates, forming specimens of his different styles of painting and drawing, has just been announced for publication.

LIST OF BOOKS,

Published in AMERICA during the Month of APRIL, 1805.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE Life of Samuel Johnson, D. D. the first president of King's College, New York; comprehending a general view of the state of religion, and literature of Connecticut, during the former part of the last century. By Tho. B. Chandler, D. D. To which is added, an Appendix, containing many original letters, never before published, from Archbishop Secker, Bishops Berkeley, Lowth, and others, 12mo. pp. 208, one dollar, Swords, New York.

DIVINITY.

A Sermon, delivered at Cambridge, on the Annual Fast, 1805, by John Foster, A. M.

Two Discourses on Christ's Self-Existence, addressed to the second Congregational Society in Newbury Port, March 3, 1805, by Samuel Spring, 8vo. pp. 59. Blunt, Newbury Port.

An Attempt to recommend Justice, Charity, and Unanimity, in matters of Religion: a Sermon, by John Snelling Popkin, A. M. 1805, pp. 39, March, Newbury Port.

The Guilt and Folly of Suicide: two discourses preached at New York, by Samuel Miller, D. D. New York.

POLITICS.

Discourses on Davila, a series of papers on political history, written in the year 1790, and then published in the United States Gazette, by an American Citizen, 8vo. pp. 248, one dollar, boards, Russel and Co. Boston.

Democracy Unveiled, or Tyranny stripped of the Garb of Patriotism, by Christopher Caustic, L. L. D. &c. 12mo. one dollar, West, Boston.

Answer to the Question, Why are you a Federalist? &c. pp. 22. 1805, Boston.

A Parody on some of the most striking passages in a late pamphlet, entitled, a Letter to a Federalist, by Vernon Quincy, Esq. pp. 47. forty cents. Portsmouth.

Thomas Randolph's Letter to his Constituents, Richmond, Virginia.

New Editions, and other Works by Subscription, in APRIL.

Plowden's View of the state of Ireland, Philadelphia.

The Debates and other Proceedings of the Virginian Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Worldly and Dobson, New York.

Stewarts, Sullivan's Historical Treatise, on the feudal law and constitution and laws of England, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. five dollars, Wait and Co. Portland.

Dr. Nisbet's Lectures on Theology, edited by Dr. Miller of New York, 6 vols. 8vo.

Bancroft's Essay on the Life of General Washington, two dollars, Thomas, Worcester.

Jay's Sermons, preached at Argyle Chapel, Bath, England, 8vo. two dollars, Homans, Boston.

Moore's Anacreon, 2 vols. one dollar, seventy-five cents. Longworth, New York.

Knox's Hints to Public Speakers, Homans, Boston.

The History of the late Insurrection in Ireland, impartially collected from Stephens, Hay, Jones, and others, &c. &c. &c. one dollar, twenty-five cents. Warner and Hanna, Philadelphia.

CORRECT LIST of PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

As the List of Books, given in the MONTHLY EPITOME, *is the MOST COMPLETE OF ANY PUBLISHED, and that of Prints, Maps, Charts, and Music, the ONLY ONE OF THE KIND printed in any Periodical Publication, the Editor requests that Authors, Publishers, and Artists, will continue to transmit the Titles of their Works, post-paid; and respectfully informs them, that they shall always meet with a ready Insertion, and WITHOUT ANY EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

A COMPENDIUM of Modern Husbandry, principally written during a Survey of the County of Surrey, made at the desire of the Board of Agriculture. Illustrative also of the best practices in the neighbouring counties of Kent, Sussex, &c. In which is comprised, An Analysis of Manures, shewing the chemical contents, and their proper application to soils and plants of all descriptions. Also an Essay on Timber, exhibiting a view of the increasing scarcity of that article; with hints on the means of counteracting it;—together with a variety of miscellaneous subjects peculiarly adapted to the present state of the external economy of the kingdom. By James Malcolm. Illustrated by plates, a map of Surrey, coloured so as to point out the variations of soils in the different districts, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s. boards; hot pressed, and large paper, 3l. 3s.

The Farmer's Daily Journal and Complete Accountant, recommended to all Farmers, as well proprietors, as occupiers, stewards, bailiffs, &c. as the most easy and ready method of keeping the accounts of a farm, so arranged that the plainest capacity with a knowledge of writing only, may keep a most accurate and satisfactory account, as well of the labour as of the profits of a farm. By a practical farmer. 4to. 7s. boards.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, the 2d part, containing a History, with Plan, Elevation, and Views of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. By J. Britton. The 3d part of this work is announced for publication next Christmas, and to contain an History of Round Churches, with illustrative plans, views, &c. of the Temple Church, London; and the two round Churches at Northampton and at Cambridge. Price, large quarto, 16s. and medium quarto, 10s. 6d. each.

BIOGRAPHY.

The History of the Professional Life of the Right Hon. Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson, Vice Admiral of the Blue, Knight of the Order of the Bath, Duke of Bronte, in Sicily, Grand Cross of the Orders of Ferdinand and of Merit, and Knight of the

Imperial Order of the Crescent. Comprehending authentic circumstantial Details of his glorious Achievements under the British Flag, and a Sketch of his Parliamentary Conduct and Private Character. With Biographical Particulars of contemporary Naval Officers. By Joseph White, Esq. small 8vo. and enriched with a portrait of Lord Nelson, and other Engravings, price 6s. 6d. in extra boards.

Biographia Scotica, or a Scottish Biographical Dictionary; containing a short Account of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Persons and remarkable Characters, Natives of Scotland, from the earliest Ages to the present Time. By J. Stark, 5s. boards.

The Life of Erasmus, with an Account of his Writings, reduced from the large Work of Dr. Jortin, by A. Lacey, Esq. 6s. 6d. boards.

The Modern Plutarch, or Universal Biography; including authentic Memoirs of distinguished Public Characters of all Nations, living and recently deceased, under the immediate direction of several eminent literary Gentlemen, small 8vo. No. I. 1s.

*** This Work will appear Monthly.

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A Funeral Oration to the Memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, delivered at Grosvenor chapel, Grosvenor-square, on Sunday the 8th of September, by the Rev. T. Baseley, A. M. Demy 4to.

ΑΙΡΕΣΕΩΝ ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΣ; or a New Way of deciding Old Controversies, by Basanistes. 4s.

A Discourse on various Topics relating to Doctrine and Practice, by the late Rev. T. Kenrick, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards.

A Sermon preached August 11, 1805, at Grantham, before the Boston Volunteers, on permanent duty there, by Samuel Partridge, M. A. F. S. A. Vicar of Boston, and Chaplain to the Corps, 1s.

A Sermon preached in the Church of All Saints, Wainfleet, in the County of Lincoln, on Tuesday, June 4, 1805, to the Wainfleet Corps of Volunteer Infantry, by the Rev. Peter Bulmer, A. B. Vicar of Thorpe.

DRAMA.

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OBITUARY.

FURTHER Account of Mr. Wm. Byrne, (*see* p. 557.) He was educated under an uncle, who engraved heraldry on plate; but having succeeded in a landscape after Wilson, so as to obtain a premium from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, it was regarded as the precursor of talent of a superior order, and he was sent to Paris, at that time the chief seminary in Europe for the study of engraving, for improvement. In Paris he studied successively under Aliamet and Wille; from the former of whom he imbibed the leading traits of that style of engraving which he afterwards adopted as his own: under the latter he engraved a large plate of a storm, after Vernet; but the manual dexterity of Wille was alien to his mind, and probably contributed not much to his improvement, though he always spoke of Wille's instructions with respect.

When he returned to England, the success of Woollett as a landscape engraver had set the fashion in that department of the art; but Byrne disdained to copy what he did not feel; perhaps scorning the influence of fashion in art, preserved the independence of his style, and continued to study, and to recommend to his pupils, Nature, Vivares, and the best examples of the French school.

His larger performances are after Zuccarelli and Both: but his principal works (containing probably his best engravings) are the Antiquities of Great Britain, after Hearne; a set of Views of the Lakes, after Farington; and Smith's Scenery of Italy. His chief excellence consisting in his aërial perspective, and the general effect of his chiaro-scuro, he was more agreeably and more beneficially employed in finishing than in etching; and hence he generally worked in conjunction with his pupils, who were latterly his own son and daughters. His manners were unassuming, his professional industry unremitting, and his moral character exemplary. He seldom went from home, but lived in the bosom of a numerous and worthy family, who are now deploring their loss.

Further Particulars of the Rev. Seth Thompson. (*See* p. 559.) He entered early into orders, and at the time of his death had been nearly half a century in the ministry. About the age of twenty he entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge, as a student; and regularly proceeded, B. A. in 1756, and M. A. in 1759. He took no academical honours at the time of his degrees, *belles lettres* having for him more charms than the predominant studies of the university. Mr. T.'s preferments were few; two moderate livings, and the chaplaincy of Kensington palace, we believe, comprized them all. In the prime of life Mr. T.'s eloquence as a plain, practical preacher was very justly admired. His setting sun possessed (or, rather evinced) less heat; but its rays were equally luminous. His powers of oratory were indeed great; but his innate invincible modesty made him latterly shun every opportunity of being admired. The death of his son Archer, about eight months ago, undoubtedly gave the blow that laid this venerable man in his grave; for, though he bore his son's loss like a christian, he mourned it inwardly with inexpressible grief. Mr. Archer Thompson was the light of the good man's eyes. Bred under his tuition from infancy to boyhood, he quitted the paternal roof for Eton, well-grounded in classic rudiments. At Eton he distinguished himself as an elegant Latin poet in a great variety of pleasing exercises. From school in his 19th year, Mr. A. T. went to his father's college, where he soon obtained a scholarship, exhibitions, and prizes. He proceeded B. A. in 1791 (when he was a senior optime in the academical honours), and M. A. in 1794. He soon succeeded by his merit to a fellowship. He was almost immediately admitted to orders; and never, perhaps, did so young a clergyman so rapidly attain celebrity. Lectureships, morning and evening preacherships, and innumerable charitable institutions, seemed emulously to contend for the

preference of Mr. Arthur Thompson's choice. Uncommon exertion in the sacred profession hurried him to dissolution in the very zenith of his fame. His lungs were impaired, a quick decay ensued, and he died!—Mr. Seth Thompson christened his son's child on Wednesday the 2d of October, when he appeared very unwell; on the Monday following he breathed his last. His venerable remains were deposited in the family grave, on Mr. A. T.'s coffin, early in the morning of Monday the 14th. They were carried by eight poor men, and attended by the Rev. Mr. Ormerod, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Thompson's two surviving sons. A funeral sermon was preached on Sunday the 20th, by the Rev. T. Frognall Dibdin, B.A. F.A.S.

At his seat at Walworth, in the county of Derry, the Right Hon. John Beresford, second son of the late Earl of Tyrone and Baroness De la Poer, and brother of the late Marquis of Waterford. He was educated for the bar, and called to it, but soon forsook it for the brighter prospects which the senate held out to his view. His family influence having, at an early period, procured him a seat in the house of commons, he applied himself with diligence to the financial department, particularly the customs, and was first commissioner of the revenue for many years. In private life no man was more beloved and esteemed. His manners were pleasing, and his address was elegant. He was a kind master, a sincere friend, a good father, and an excellent husband. At the age of twenty-two he married Anne Constantia Ligondes, a French lady, of the family of Ligondes, of Auvergne, whose grandfather, the Count de Ligondes, a general in the French army, at the battle of Blenheim, was taken prisoner, and brought to England. Here he married the Countess of Huntingdon, an aucestor of the present Dowager Countess of Moira, mother of the Earl of Moira. The Countess having gone to France, took an opportunity to visit the castle of Auvergne, and there found Mademoiselle Ligondes, her young and beautiful relative, preparing to enter a convent, as a noviciate, and destined to take the veil. Her Ladyship soon discovered, that the lot intended for her fair friend was not her own choice, but that of her father, in conformity with the custom which then prevailed among the nobility of France, to enrich the elder branches of the family, by obliging the younger to enter into religious orders. The Countess of Moira, anxious to rescue Mademoiselle Ligondes from her unpleasant situation, obtained permission for her young friend to accompany her to Ireland, where her Ladyship incurred the violent displeasure of the Roman Catholic clergy, for robbing the church of so fair a prize. Anathemas, denunciations, and interdictions, were thundered against her Ladyship, and her charge. It was even feared, an attempt would be made to carry her off; and, for the better security, Mademoiselle Ligondes was placed under the care of Lady Betty Cobbe, who resided at her father-in-law's, the Archbishop of Dublin's palace. There Mr. Beresford, who was brother to Lady Betty Cobbe, had frequent opportunites of seeing this beautiful and persecuted young lady, and won her affections. Their marriage soon followed, and the cause of the Romish church thus becoming hopeless, the fury of the clergy gradually died away. By this amiable lady, who died in 1772, Mr. Beresford had four sons and five daughters. Marcus, his eldest son, was married to Lady Frances Leeson, daughter to the first Earl of Miltown, and died at the age of 33 years. He was a lawyer of high estimation, and had attained great practice at the Irish bar. His second son is George de la Poer, Bishop of Kilmore, and married to Frances, daughter of Gervaise Parker Bushe, Esq. of Kilfane. Third, John Claudius, married to Miss Menzies, and late member for the city of Dublin; and Charles Cobbe, in holy orders. His eldest daughter, Catherine, married the late Henry Theophilus Clements, brother to the late Earl of Leitrim. Elizabeth died young. Henrietta Constantia married to the late Robert Uniacke, Esq. and now to —— Doyne, Esq. Jane married to George, eldest son of Sir Hugh Hi

Bart. of Londonderry; and Amarintha, unmarried. In 1774, Mr. Beresford married Miss Barbara Montgomery, second daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. and sister to the Marchioness of Townsend, who died in 1788; by whom he had five daughters and three sons. Mr. Beresford died in his 67th year.

Thomas Dicken, Esq. of Wem, who served the office of High Sheriff, for Shropshire, in 1799.

After a long illness, aged 34, the Rev. Rob. Wynter, Rector of Penderrin, Breconshire, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

Nov. 12. At Oxford, the Rev. Robert Holmes, Rector of Staunton, Prebendary of Hereford and Sarum, and Dean of Winchester. His first publication was a single sermon on the Resurrection, preached before the University of Oxford, in 1777; and in the following year he published, "Alfred," an ode, with six sonnets. In 1782, he preached eight ingenious sermons before the University, at the lecture founded by Mr. Bampton, which were afterwards published in one volume octavo; and in 1788, he published four Divinity Tracts, in octavo. He published an ode for the Encænia, held at Oxford, July 1793, for the Reception of the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University, a performance not unworthy of a professor of poetry; a Fast Sermon, preached before the Hon. House of Commons in 1796, and a Latin Epistle to Bishop Barrington, respecting a collection of the MSS. of the most ancient Greek version of the Old Testament, known by the name of the Septuagint, with which Dr. Holmes had been for many years occupied.

MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS DECEASED

Sept. 27. At Edinburgh, Tho. Patten, Esq. Paymaster of the 7th, or Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, having served in that regiment, upwards of fifty years. He was distinguished in the German war, at the Battle of Minden, &c.

Oct. 21. Gloriously fighting against the combined French and Spanish squadrons, off Cape Trafalgar, Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet cruizing before Cadiz; Captain George Duff, of the Mars, of 74 guns; and Captain John Cooke, of the Bellerophon, of 74 guns. The brave Captain Duff had two sons in the action, one aged about 12, and the other about 15. Early in the contest, the first had both his legs carried away by a shot! Soon after the second fell!—and, at last, to complete the distressing groupe, the father himself was added to the list of slain, leaving an amiable widow in a situation too dreadful for description. The youth, who lost his legs, is likely to recover, and will, no doubt, receive all the reparation which a liberal government and a sympathising country can bestow.

On board the Hyæna frigate in the West Indies, aged 26, Captain Edward Nott, of the Royal Marines, late of Stamford, in Lincolnshire.

At Exeter, after a lingering illness, Lieutenant Ferguson, of the 25th Light Dragoons.

At Port Royal, in Jamaica, in July last, Mr. Kennet Sinclair, a native of Brompton, and Midshipman on board his Majesty's ship Rein-Deer. The Captain, in communicating his death to his mother, regrets the loss of a deserving and promising young officer.

Lately at Tortola, on his passage from the West Indies, Robert Bernard Sparrow, Esq. Brigadier-general of the Forces in these islands, to which rank he was promoted Sept. 1, 1804. He was only son of Robert S. of Warringham Hall, in Suffolk.

In the prime of life, Captain Leslie Ralph Grove, of the Bengal Artillery, killed before the Fort of Deeg.

Oct. 22. At his father's, Brigadier-General Shawe's, Kingsbridge, Devon, aged 23, Musgrave Shawe, Esq. Captain in the 88th Regiment of Foot. He was wounded at the Storming of Seringapatam.

Oct. 22. Suddenly, universally regretted, Fr. A. F. Beckwith, Esq. Brigadier-General of his Majesty's Forces, Major of the 37th Regiment of Foot, and one of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, which appointment he had recently received, when acting as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Southern District. His military promotions were Colonel, April 29, 1802; Bri-

gadier-General, Feb. 11, 1804, and Major of the 37th Regiment, Nov. 22, 1794.

Oct. 22. At Fleurs, in the county of Roxburgh, William Ker, Duke and Earl of Roxburgh, Marquis of Bowmont, Earl of Kelso, Cessford, and Caverton, Viscount Broxmouth, Baron Ker, and Baron Bellenden, of Broughton. His Grace was in the 77th year of his age, and married in 1789, Mary, one of the daughters of Capt. Bichens, of the Royal Navy, and niece of Sir John Smith, of Sydling, in the county of Dorset, now his widow, by whom he has left no issue. By his Grace's death, the British earldom and barony of Ker, of Wakefield, become extinct; he, however, never took his seat as such in the House of Lords.

Oct. 23. At his house near Portsmouth, Rear-Admiral R. Palliser Cooper. He was in usual good health.

Oct. 28. At his lodgings in Johnstreet, aged 95, the truly Rev. Daniel Dumaresq, D. D. Prebendary of Sarum and Wells, and Rector of Yeovilton, in Somerset.

Oct. 30. At his house in New Norfolk-street, aged 70, Welbore Ellis Agar, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs, and Deputy Commissary-General. He was next brother to the Viscount Clifden, and elder brother to Viscount Somerton, Archbishop of Dublin.

Oct. 31. At Dale Castle, Pembrokeshire, aged 29, John Allen Lloyd, Esq. Major of the Cardigan Militia, and nephew of General Lloyd of the Artillery.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Natural history has lately experienced a material loss, in the death of Jacques Philipps Raymond Draparnau, a native of Montpellier, who was 32 years of age, being born in June 3, 1772.

This celebrated naturalist was studious from his early youth; and at fifteen years old, he defended a thesis in philosophy, composed by himself, and dedicated to the Royal Society of Sciences: it was entitled 'Theses ex Universâ Philosophiæ.' It had commonly been the custom to employ two students in defending theses in philosophy, but it so happened, that Draparnau had to sustain the attacks of all the argumentators singly, and with such success, as to attract the notice of all present; and after many interrogatories put to him by several of the literati, particularly by Messrs. Poitevin and Chaptal, the latter was so well satisfied with him, as to go to his father, with a view of prevailing on him to dedicate his son to the sciences; and employed all his efforts to obtain the desired promise.

Draparnau was well versed in the Greek, Hebrew, Italian, English, German, and Spanish languages; he designed with superior excellence, and he conjoined several agreeable talents with his profound knowledge.

"I was employed," says M. Bory de St. Vincent, who writes this account, "with that difficult genus of the class Cryptogamia, the Confervæ, and had already found a great number of new species, in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, which I had drawn, and described with great care; with a view to publish on the subject, when I learnt that Draparnau was employed on the same business. I immediately relinquished all the materials which I had collected, to him; and since that time, have always sent him, whatever novelties I obtained in this genus."

The history of the Molluscæ is a part of natural history, on which we have the least knowledge. Draparnau, wrote a grand work, on these shapeless animals; and he had nearly finished two works, La Mongraphie des Conferves, and L'Histoire des Mollusques, the result of fifteen years observation, when he was attacked by the disease which put an end to his labours.

A number of learned societies, have given Draparnau, the title of member, or of correspondent; and he communicated, a great number of memoirs on various subjects, to them, which are equally a proof of his profound knowledge, and of his elegance of style. He was too anxious to perfect his works, to send them crudely into the world, hence the reason, that, though he was well known to the literary world,

he was afraid to commit himself without deliberation: but unfortunately his merits were not known, or properly estimated, except by naturalists; and those of Germany were more especially acquainted with them, and rendered him justice.

Science, however, will not entirely lose the fruit of the arduous labours of my friend. M. Senaux his father-in-law, a physician at Montpellier, possesses all his MSS. and will undoubtedly put them in order, and give them to the public. The family of M. Draparnau have requested me to undertake the publishing of the Monographic des Conferves, so much wished for by every botanist acquainted with the undertaking. I have undertaken the charge of it, as the former fellow-labourer of an unfortunate learned man; and I will endeavour to deserve the confidence reposed in me by a worthy family; and the desire of contributing to the glory of Draparnau, and the progress of science, will supply the place of talents which I may want.

A detailed life of the author, and a great number of plates executed after his drawings, a multitude of new observations, and an excellent method, will render the Monographie des Conferves an interesting work: and it will be so much the more necessary to the progress of natural history, as this genus is little known, and because the principal part of that which is already written, does not place the subject in a proper point of view.

Mag. Encyclop. No. 22, Dec. 1804.

July 1, 1805, at Franckfort, Pineus Levi Harwitz, chief rabbin of the Synagogue, and one of the most learned Jews of his time: he was in his seventy-fourth year, and for thirty years filled the office abovementioned, the most important and dignified of any among the Jews in Germany. The Jews of Franckfort will long lament his loss. Two works which he had given to the public; and a third which is expected with impatience, have caused him to be regarded as one of the best interpreters of the Talmud.

Sept. 27. At Mountpleasant, in the vicinity of Dublin, Dean Kirwan, the celebrated preacher: his disorder was a fever which carried him off after a few days illness. The numerous charitable institutions of that city, will long feel his loss. Many of them owe their existence and prosperity to his exertions, when, regardless of his infirm state of health, to use the language of Mr. Grattan, "in feeding the lamp of charity, he almost exhausted the lamp of life."

The musical world, has lately suffered a great loss, in the death of Boccherini, the celebrated violincello player, which lately took place at Madrid, at the age of sixty. His last works, to the number of fifty-four, five, or six, are in the possession of Count Benevent his patron.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT,

For a fertile District in the East Riding of the County of York [*Nov.* 14.]

The information contained in this article may be depended on as the result of the observations of a practical and intelligent farmer resident in the district. We therefore solicit the attention of our readers to it, more particularly as we apprehend that the remarks contained therein will, generally speaking, apply to most other flat, clayey, and fertile soils, not bordering too near on the sea.

NOT having had an opportunity of presenting you a report regularly, for the last two months, I shall in the present instance give a brief retrospective view for that period; with us, the most important and busy, of any in the whole year.

The first week of the harvest, which commenced generally about the latter end of August, was unfavourable from the frequent showers, preventing the corn from getting sufficiently dry for cutting: afterwards it became clearer, but still continued gloomy and moist, so that about the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth of September, wheat was never known to sprout faster.

This circumstance, so threatening in its appearance, was providentially checked, however, by the speedy succession of as fine weather as could be desired, so that though there are, I believe, few samples without an occasional sprout; there is no reason to apprehend any serious loss on that account. And on the whole, the farmers of this district have seldom had reason to say, that their stack-yards were better filled, and with better grain.

OATS will prove pretty nearly as was represented in my August report.

BEANS turn out a much better crop than was expected; the fineness of the weather giving them an admirable opportunity of perfecting their seeds. They were, as might be expected, extremely late, and had not the weather continued as it did, they would have been housed in a bad state, and have caused much trouble and inconvenience in carting home, &c.

POTATOES have turned out abundantly, and have in consequence of the open weather, been taken up without much treading, or injury to the land.*

RAPE sown on tolerably good and well-tilled lands, has planted well, and looks remarkably promising. The later sown ones are small, and should the winter prove severe, may be always kept under, and thus prove a deficient or unproductive crop.†

About the middle of October we had rain just sufficient to make our FALLOWS plough up as well as could be desired: neither too little to prevent the proper action of the plough, nor too much to cause the land to tread. A little to the west of us there were great complaints of want of rain. Much anxiety has been manifested in selecting seed, it being generally dreaded lest the wheat infected with the disease producing the *Black Nors*, referred to in my last report, should reproduce the disease in the ensuing crop. Those, therefore, who have been in the habits of using *Arsenic*,‡ for the purpose of

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* Few of our dashing Agriculturo-theoretical writers notice the damage done to clayey soils by treading from the cattle, and from the deep *ruts* made by the waggon wheels in wet seasons. Farmers would, in many instances, prefer that their fallows go destitute of manure, rather than lay it on at the risk of much treading and deep waggon ruts, which are found to injure the future crop more than the manure could be expected to do good. This is one great objection to sowing turnips for winter supply; because, should the season prove wet, the land is greatly damaged by the treading and cutting requisite to getting them home, as they are wanted. S.

† It perhaps may be deemed impertinent, in this agricultural age, to hint to our *speculative farmers*, that, if the rape does not become tolerably strong in the plant previous to the setting-in of winter, and should the latter prove unfavourable, they are often kept so small as to yield no produce equivalent to letting them remain in the ground: hence this crop is often under such circumstances ploughed up in the spring, and sown with oats, so as to insure a crop of one kind or other. E.

‡ The farmers in this district, in many instances, employ this powerful mineral for the purpose of preventing the appearance of *slain wheat* (smut) in the future crop. The original idea is probably the destruction of weak and imperfect seeds, lest they produce a weak or diseased plant. There is much difference of opinion amongst those who use it as to its real utility, and we know not whether the practice be really useful, but we shall be glad to see the opinions of our agricultural correspondents on the subject.

It is usual too to moisten the seed wheat with urine, and then to sprinkle in as much lime (slaked we believe) as will just cover each grain, and render it white; and the way of introducing *arsenic* is to stir it up in powder in the urine before sprinkling on the grain. The intention of the liming, we believe, is to promote germination; but there is much difference of opinion in different districts respecting its real utility. Possibly it may be useful in clayey soils, and unnecessary in others; or the custom may have originally been introduced to preserve the seed from vermin and birds. We invite the opinions of our correspondents, particularly of practical farmers, on the subject. E.

destroying imperfect seeds, have employed a greater quantity of it than heretofore. The seed, however, which has been sown, went as finely into the ground as could be wished, but does not vegetate readily; owing, I presume, to the absence of sun, and to the frosty nights which have lately been prevalent. But as there are few disadvantages which are unattended with good, this circumstance may prove favourable by preventing the germination of such weeds as stand the winter, and which had not been sufficiently forward during the fallowing to be destroyed by the plough. Their not being destroyed as was just now hinted, makes their non-vegetation peculiarly desirable, in the present instance, though the remark is only applicable to such old tilled (provincially *old-going*) lands as are mostly to be found in unenclosed town fields; freshened land not being subject to them, in any injurious degree.* A large extent of ground is sown this season with this valuable grain, which, generally speaking, and in this early state of the business, is in a promising state; so that if future produce keep pace with present appearance, we may again look forward with hope to another plentiful year.

LEAN OR HOLDING STOCK are coming down in the market, but pigs sell tolerably brisk.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to hint, that in my report for August, you have misrepresented§ my meaning, in stating that the ears producing BLACK NORS "only contained *two*, and those an imperfect kind of seeds." Whereas, if my memory fail me not, I said, "containing two imperfect seeds, instead of one sound grain." Consequently, instead of two grains in an ear, there are commonly two imperfect seeds in each calyx, hence stickling and diffuseness in its appearance. I shall at another opportunity send you my opinion as to the nature of this disease. S.

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* Here we have one, and that not the least, amongst the many arguments usually advanced in favour of inclosing town fields, and other unenclosed lands, wherever practicable. Because the routine necessary to be followed in the first instance, together with the scattered situation in which the land of each individual is usually found, are effectual bars against the system of agriculture found most effectual in this district, viz. resting or freshening in the state of sward, alternated with a few years ploughing out, varying the period of each according to circumstances. S.

§ Some peculiarities in our reporter's language induced us to re-write his communication; but our mistake originated in a little want of accuracy on his part, as his words implied what we said. E.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*In consequence of the Success and Encouragement, experienced by the present Proprietors of this Publication, and the increase of Correspondence and literary Intelligence, they beg leave to inform the readers of the* MONTHLY EPITOME, *that it is their intention to enlarge it at the Commencement of the ensuing year:—they also propose to ornament it with a series of engravings, which will increase its value, and will, they hope, meet with the approbation of the Public.*

Communications are received from ANONYMOUS, S. R. S. CLERICUS DETECTOR, *H. N. and others of our literary friends. We hope to hear often from* AN OLD WOMAN, *as also from W. N.* PHILOTECHNES, *who by the way we thought had forgotten us, and* BIOGRAPHICUS.—*Communications for this Work are requested to be addressed to the "Editor of the* MONTHLY EPITOME *and* LITERARY MAGAZINE," *at Mr. Walker's, No. 44, Paternoster-row, to Mr. Clarke, 38, New Bond-street, or to 56, St. Paul's Church-yard, before the 16th of each Month, if intended for Insertion in the succeeding Numbers. Literary Notices, Lists of Books, Importations, Music, Prints, Maps and Charts, Notices of Deaths, Biographical Memoirs, &c. cannot be inserted in the ensuing Number, unless they come to hand, previously to the 21st of each Month.—Papers on Literary, or Scientific Subjects, or on those connected with improving the comforts or conveniences of Mankind, will be preferred to others of a more general Nature.*